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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

It is an old experience, public as well as private, that the longer a right thing is allowed to remain undone the more difficult it becomes to do it. The great question of the purification—or rather of the non-pollution—of the Thames is the newest and most flagrant example of this ancient truth. Error has been permitted to accumulate upon error, neglect upon neglect, and wrong upon wrong, until the evil consequences, strengthened and complicated by the lapse of time, have become so unmanageable that action or inaction is equally dangerous. The Thames, which, fifty years ago, ran through London in a clear and limpid stream, over whose current it was a pleasure to be rowed, in whose waves it was delightful to bathe, and of whose pure waters it was wholesome to drink, has, by sheer neglect on the part both of the people and the Government, become a foul sewer, a river of pollution, a Stream of Death, festering and reeking with all abominable smells, and threatening three millions of people with pestilence as the penalty of their ignorance and apathy. It was the duty as well as the interest of London to keep its noble river, the source of all its wealth and

much of its beauty, as clear as Nature gave it. But the initial difficulty in the case was that there was no London that could undertake the work. There was an old and small city, with rights and powers of self-government, surrounded by a congeries of towns, boroughs, and villages, larger than itself, and growing larger every day, all of which were equally interested in this great achievement, but none of which had the means of taking a step for the furtherance of the common design. The city or municipality of London—the mere nucleus of that mightier conglomeration of cities which form the actual metropolis of the British Empire—was not likely to tax the dwellers within its own narrow and defined area with the cost of the sewerage of the whole metropolis; and it had no power to levy a shilling for the purpose on the people of Westminster, Finsbury, Marylebone, or any other outlying borough. The metropolitans, as distinguished from the mere Londoners of the City proper, had not the spirit or the common sense to perceive that they were as much entitled to a municipal organisation as any other assemblage of British subjects living in towns and boroughs. A few persons may have urged the necessity of reforming the old and corrupt Municipality, which

dated from the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors, and including within its amended jurisdiction the whole mighty metropolis of the days of Victoria; but their efforts met with no adequate support; and the Imperial Government, that never does anything except on compulsion, looked on and said nothing. If successive Governments had any feeling at all upon the subject it was one of satisfaction at the apathy which the people displayed; for Home Secretaries, and Foreign Secretaries, and the whole posse of public functionaries in Downing-street and Whitehall, entertain a stupid and we might call it unconstitutional jealousy of the power that might be exercised by so great a Municipality; and fear that the Lord Mayors of London in the nineteenth century may become as formidable to the kingly and aristocratic power as their predecessors were in the time of Richard II. and III. Many evils have resulted from this state of things;—evils of omission and of commission, of jurisdiction and of no jurisdiction, of bad government and of no government, of ill drainage and of no drainage. Year after year these evils have gone on augmenting; and, after the true British fashion, would have gone on augmenting for half a century longer, or for some uncountable period,



JEDDAH, ON THE RED SEA.—(SEE PAGE 79.)



had not the terror of the Pestilence to be borne in the foul bosom of the Thames startled both people and Government into the necessity of "doing something."

The "something" to be done is the conveyance of the sewage of a population—amounting in the year 1858 to three millions and a half, and which in the year 1878 may, and in all probability will, amount to five or six millions of people—to some place far down the river, where its daily transmission to the sea, by the force of the tides and the current, will be a matter of certainty. But the something to be done requires somebody to do it. The Government declines the responsibility; but as the case is urgent, and Parliament cannot sit in its own house without the fear of being poisoned, it has relieved itself of the task by shifting it upon a body called the "Metropolitan Board of Works," to whom it proposes to give the power of taxing the whole metropolis for this special purpose, for the term of forty years, and to whom it proposes to guarantee the sum of £3,000,000 on the security of such taxation. The questions immediately arise—Who are the Metropolitan Board of Works? Who elect them? Whom do they represent? What is their plan? And what security have the public, provided the plan be an efficient one, that it can be carried out for the sum specified, or even for twice or thrice the amount? We cannot say that there is a satisfactory answer to any of these very natural inquiries. The Metropolitan Board of Works is not a popular body. Its members are either unknown, or known only for their aptitude for petty parochial business. They are not elected by the people at large, but by the vestries of parishes. They do not directly represent the tax-paying community. Their plan may be good or bad; but it is one on which engineers differ, and will continue to differ as long as there is the remotest chance of superseding it by any other. In addition to all these reasons for distrust, they give no valid security that they can carry out their project for three times three millions of pounds sterling, or that by the time they shall have completed their work the natural increase of the population will not have rendered it inadequate.

And here the matter rests. The bill giving this anomalous and unpopular Board the power to tax the metropolis, and to set to work upon its project, has been twice read in the Commons and gone into Committee. The Government has "done something" in a hurry. Parliament has helped it in a hurry; and in some broiling summer of 1860 or 1861 the people, in another hurry, caused by a Pestilence, will perhaps discover that the three millions of pounds have been utterly wasted.

The scheme of the Board—backed by the opinion of all the scientific men who hope to make something by it, and attacked by all the scientific men who know they never can gain a farthing by it—is to collect the sewage of the north side of the Thames at some place on the River Lea, in a reservoir about twenty feet below flood tide, to pump it thence by steam machinery, and discharge it into another reservoir at Barking Creek, a mile below Woolwich, on the Essex shore, where it is to be deodorised. The solid portions, valueless as manure, are to be carried away to the Essex marshes, and the fluid portion is to be discharged into the river, whence it is never more to return towards London.

Not being engineers—and being very much bewildered and perplexed, if not obfuscated, by what engineers say and unsay, affirm and deny, on this subject—we can presume to offer no opinion upon the excellence or the feasibility of the project. We can only hope that out of the darkness light will ultimately come, and that it is not yet too late for more rational deliberation than Parliament has yet given to the matter. Simple-minded men, unconnected with engineers and their squabbles;—men who like a right thing to be done in a right manner, and who do not begrudge a guinea for a good purpose, but protest against the contribution of a penny for a bad one;—are somewhat alarmed at the complex nature of the scheme; at the reservoir here and the reservoir there; at the pumping up and the pumping down; at the deodorising of this, and at the carting of that; and at the final discharge of the deodorised but possibly very injurious and poisonous liquid into a place so near London as Barking. The British people, who have made and paid for so many thousands of miles of railways in their own and other countries, will not be frightened at the cost of making a subterranean canal to Brighton or to the Nore, or to any other point of the sea, if it should prove after all that the sea and not the river is the proper place for the reception of the sewage which the Cloaca Maxima of London is to pour into it.

FIELD DAY AT ALDERSHOTT.—The military season at Aldershot seems as if fast approaching its termination. Wednesday was the last of its gala days. The Commander-in-Chief, attended by Lord Burgin and Colonel Gordon, arrived in camp by nine o'clock, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Knesebeck, a sojourn down by a late train to honour the review with their presence. In addition to these illustrious visitors there was a considerable muster of rank and fashion from the metropolis, so that, on the whole, the hills overlooking the Long Valley presented as gay and animated an aspect as we have ever seen, even of the very brilliant Royal field days. The troops paraded early, and, marching at first from the North and South Camps, traversed the whole extent of the common and Long Valley, pouring in masses up the steep bold hill of Caesar's Camp, and extending far along the right of that eminence among the woods and inclosures overlooking and flanking the Winchester road. The whole force on the ground was upwards of 21,000 men, divided into five cavalry regiments, nineteen regiments of infantry, thirty guns, and detachments from the Engineers and Military Train. The line occupied by the men and horse extended over a considerable tract of country, the extreme wings of the army being more than a mile and a half apart at times. The evolutions of the sham fight which followed were exceedingly effective.

FREE AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO THE CAPE.—The provision made by the Government for enabling colonists to obtain free or assisted passages for their friends or other persons whom they may desire to introduce into this colony from the United Kingdom is at length being made available. Within the last few weeks, forty-one applications have been registered for free and assisted passages to 129 persons. Thirty-four of the applications are for free passages, and seven for assisted passages. The occupations of the parties sought to be introduced are varied, and include boatmakers, shoemakers, watchmakers, tinsmiths, cooks, domestic servants, carpenters, joiners, gardeners, cabinetmakers, a chemist and druggist, a land surveyor, brushmaker, brassworkers, pipemaker, cigarmaker, fell monger (dealer in hides), dressmakers, and ladies' boot and shoe binders.—*Cape Argus*, June 1.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The annual meeting of this institute commenced in Bath on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., and will extend until Tuesday next. It promises to be one of the most successful meetings yet held by the institute, both as regards the influence and numbers of those attending it, and the objects of interest in the locality. Bath and its neighbourhood being exceedingly rich in archaeological remains.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is seldom that Paris displays so few of its ordinary characteristics as it does at present, all interest and movement being carried into the provinces by the approaching festivities at Cherbourg, the presence of the Prince Napoleon, and the stir consequent thereon, at Limoges, and the fêtes and exhibitions, past, present, or in preparation, at many of the principal towns in France.

A quantity of furniture from the *garde meuble* of the Crown has been sent down to Cherbourg, where their Majesties are expected on the 4th of August. We have received an exact account of the itinerary that was prepared for the Emperor and Empress during this period, and up to the 15th, when they are to arrive at Vannes; but have since been informed that there is a possibility that the Empress is in a position which may render some slight modifications in the programme necessary, in order to spare her undue fatigue. Doubtless this rumour will shortly be either contradicted or confirmed. Her Majesty has taken under her especial charge the unhappy Mlle. Eveillard, daughter of the Consul at Jeddah, whose tragical fate she nobly sought to avert and narrowly escaped sharing.

The visit of Prince Napoleon to Limoges, his appearance—so striking in its resemblance to the first founder of the present dynasty—his speech and general conduct and carriage—have produced an extremely strong and favourable impression, not only in that part of the country, but through France generally, where the subordinate position he has hitherto held has made him little known further than as an Oppositionist, an *esprit frondeur*, and a man of violent speech and opinions. It is estimated that not less than 80,000 strangers were brought to Limoges on this occasion, and all the resources of the town and its environs—little known, as has hitherto been the case with most provincial towns in France, beyond their own circle—have been brought forward by the new impulse given to the place.

The appointments of the officers of the new Algerian Government are, for the moment, at a standstill, waiting the Emperor's leisure for further examination. Letters from Africa announce that the Préfet of Algeria, M. de Lantour Mézeray, to the state of whose health the French papers have slightly alluded, is raving mad, and obliged to be kept in forcible confinement.

At Auxerre is to be held on the 2nd of September the twenty-fifth session of the Scientific Congress of France; and the town and its vicinity, possessing considerable literary, agricultural, and other resources, proposes on this occasion to hold a brilliant fête, and an exhibition of industry, painting, and objects of religious art and antiquity. The fête, which is to be a nocturnal one, is to be full of character and local colouring, as well as of general and striking effect.

At a little sale lately held of the property of an employé of the civil list were sold some curious documents and autographs. Among the former was a list of the game killed in the Royal chasses in the season of 1827 and 1828, certified by the Comte A. de Girardin (father of M. Emile Girardin), grand veneur. It appears that during this season the King killed 9219 head of game, in which gravely figure the items, "two rats, two cats," &c. Among the autographs is a letter of M^{me}. du Deffaud to Horace Walpole.

It is said that the Comte de Chambord proposes a visit to England in the course of the summer. At Paris, on the occasion of the fête of St. Henri, several Legitimist banquets took place.

The theatres are already hard at work preparing their autumn and winter novelties. Théophile Gautier's ballet, "Sacountala," with Ferraris, is the chief theatrical attraction of the moment.

Day by day the Paris journals excite the imagination of their readers by publishing the most glowing details respecting the approaching Cherbourg fêtes. The *Constitutionnel* gives the following as the final arrangements for the Imperial visit to Cherbourg:—

Queen Victoria, as has been already mentioned, will arrive at Cherbourg on the evening of the 4th, and the Emperor and Empress will make their entrance into the town in the afternoon of the same day. Their Imperial Majesties will remain at Cherbourg on the 5th, 6th, and 7th; and on Sunday, the 8th, will embark on board the *Bretagne*, screw line-of-battle ship, to proceed to Brest. The first interview between the Sovereigns of France and England will take place on the 5th. Their Majesties will pass the 6th in the roadstead. On the 7th the inauguration, benediction, and immersion of the Dock Napoleon III. will take place, and in the afternoon the Ville de Nantes, screw-liner, which has been built on one of the slips of the new dock, will be launched. In the evening there will be a grand ball offered by the town. A grand dinner will be given by the Emperor to all the persons attached to his suite. It will take place under a tent fitted up on the deck of the *Bretagne*. All the Plenipotentiaries forming part of the Conference of Paris have received invitations for the fêtes at Cherbourg.

The equestrian statue of Napoleon I., which is to be inaugurated at the fêtes at Cherbourg, was on Friday week placed on a strong truck at the foundry of MM. Eck and Durand, Rue de Trois Bornes, to be removed to the railway for conveyance to its place of destination. The height of the whole mass, from the metal stand on which the legs of the horse rest to the top of the Emperor's hat, is about 16½ feet, and the weight 6000 kilogrammes. On the pedestal is inscribed a saying of Napoleon I. at St. Helena:—"I had resolved to renew at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt." This has been described as "a challenge to be flung in the face of Queen Victoria"—a challenge that has been snatched from the tomb in which it should have been buried.

Preparations have been commenced in Paris for the Emperor's fête on the 15th of August. A Chinese decoration will be established on the Place de la Concorde, and be continued to the Rond Point, round the fountain of which an orchestra will be placed. A grand display of fireworks will be let off at the Trocadero, opposite the Champ de Mars, which will be lighted on a new electrical system. Four theatres will be erected on the esplanade of the Invalides, in two of which military pantomimes will be performed. Orchestras, climbing-poles, &c., will also be placed there. An enormous balloon, with a brass band in the car, will ascend from the quay. Rowing and sailing matches will take place on the river between the Ponts d'Iena and d'Alma. Popular amusements will also be given during the day at the Barrière du Trône, with a display of fireworks at night.

The *Messager de Bayonne* says:—"Everything leads to the belief that the Emperor and Empress will arrive at Biarritz towards the 25th of August. Orders have been received to prepare the Ville Eugénie for their reception."

The *Alhar* says that Marshal Prince Jerome intends to pass the coming winter in Algeria, for the sake of the climate.

It has been decided that, during the absence of the Emperor, the Cabinet Councils will be held under the presidency of Prince Jerome, and, in his absence, under Prince Napoleon, Minister for Algeria and the Colonies.

A Paris letter, in the *Nord* of Brussels, says:—"The Plenipotentiaries have fixed all the essential bases of the electoral law for the Danubian Principalities. There are to be twenty deputies for Moldavia, and seventeen for Wallachia. The age for the electors is fixed at twenty-five, and of those eligible for election at thirty. The amount of taxes required for entitling to the right of voting is moderate."

Madame Champagneux, the only daughter of the celebrated Madame Roland, has just died at her residence, No. 24, Rue de Fleurus, at the age of seventy-seven.

On the 16th instant the anniversary of Béranger's death was commemorated by a solemn dirge and prayers for his soul in some parish churches in Paris.

A thunderstorm of extraordinary violence burst upon Paris about one o'clock on Monday morning. Two houses in the Place de la Mairie at Montmartre were struck. A girl was wounded in the wrist by the electric fluid. Another house was injured in the Rue Poissonnière.

According to the *Gironde* of Bordeaux a vast mutual benefit society for all the commercial travellers of France is being formed at Paris with the authorisation of the Government. By means of it, such travellers, on payment of a small contribution, will, if taken ill in any town in the course of their journey, find a representative of the society who will give them aid.

SPAIN.

The amortisable debt is to be offered to public competition, to the extent of 1,500,000 effective reals. The Madrid journals of the 16th state that the King had been so much indisposed as to be obliged to keep his bed. Seventeen of the new senators were of the Progressist party, so that the total number of that party in the Senate is at present thirty-four. Some sensation had been caused by the discovery in the province of Truxillo of twenty-four pieces of cannon and thirty-two grenades; but it turned out that they had been buried by a Spanish general in the course of the war against Napoleon. The state of siege in Catalonia was about to be raised. The *Discussion* had been seized. The rectified electoral lists have been published. The present activity of parties is enormous. Madrid is teeming with political life, and the sale of journals had considerably increased.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In the sitting of the 14th of the Federal Diet of Germany the Plenipotentiary for Holstein read the reply of the King of Denmark to the demands of the Diet. The King consents to suspend and adjourn, as far as Holstein is concerned, the whole-state constitution of the 2nd October, 1855, and the ordinance of the 11th June, 1854, until the difference of opinion as to its validity which has arisen between the Diet and the Government of Denmark shall be settled by negotiation. For the latter purpose Denmark expects that the Federal Diet or the Estates of Holstein will make distinct propositions, and will declare their willingness to negotiate. The document is extremely voluminous. A committee has been named to report on it.

UNITED STATES.

The political intelligence is not of much importance. The United States' vessels of war had been ordered home from the Gulf, it being settled that the right of visit and search is abandoned by the English Government. The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence had been celebrated throughout the Union with more than ordinary enthusiasm.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received files of papers from the Cape to the 9th of June. On the 5th of June the Cape Parliament was prorogued by the Governor in a speech in which he thanked them for the different measures which they had passed, and congratulated them upon the gratifying result of the first trial of constitutional government in the colony. With reference to affairs on the frontier, he said:—

The assistance you have afforded the Government in adding so largely to the Border Police Force will enable me effectually to provide for the defence of the frontier, and the maintenance of the public peace in those districts into which Kaffirs have been largely introduced; while this proceeding on your part, and the sense of security arising from it, will render still more satisfactory to the colonists the measure the Government was compelled to adopt, of introducing so large an amount of Kaffir labour into the country, and which has happily, in so many respects, proved advantageous to its interests.

In compliance with your request, and an application which had been made to me by the Government of the Orange Free State, I tendered my mediation to that Government and to the Basutut nation, expressing to each of them my earnest hope that I might succeed in successfully adjusting the unfortunate differences which prevailed between them.

I am happy in being able to inform you that British Kaffraria is in a perfectly tranquil state, and that sanguine expectations may now be reasonably indulged that the great natural resources of that fertile country may be uninterruptedly developed, in which case it will very shortly attain to a high degree of prosperity, and will contribute greatly to the wealth and commerce of this colony.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th publishes a Royal decree closing the Session of the Sardinian Parliament.

AT UTRECHT a provincial exhibition of industry has just been opened.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER, accompanied by their children and a numerous suite, have left their capital for the baths of Norderney.

THE PRINCESSE DE SOLMS.—The Court of Appeal in Savoy has confirmed the judgment of the Court at Chambéry, which condemned the Princesse de Solms, née Letitia Bonaparte, and formerly Mrs. Wise (a cousin of the Emperor of the French), to a fine of 700 francs for having wounded a coachman with a pistol shot in the leg.

LETTERS from St. Petersburg state that a Polish exile in Silesia has invented a means of applying steam power to the traction of the sledges, by which journeys may be rapidly made on the frozen rivers and the steppes covered with frozen snow which abound in the Russian dominions.

RECOVERY OF LOST TELEGRAPH CABLES.—The English steamer *Elba* arrived at Cagliari last week, having been so fortunate as to discover and take on board the two electric cables which Mr. Brett endeavoured in vain about two years ago to lay down between Spirtivento, Bona, and Gallita.

FROM CHILI TO ENGLAND.—A regular road has been established between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres across the Cordilleras and Pampas. The Cordilleras are traversed by means of mules and the Pampas by horses and cars. Mule carriage ceases at Mendoza, at the eastern foot of the Cordilleras. Merchants from Chili often travel by this route when the yellow fever is prevalent at St. Thomas's, and reach Europe by the Brazilian mail-packets, in order to avoid crossing the Isthmus of Panama and taking passage in the West India steamers. A short time since some Chilean passengers having crossed the mountains and Pampas to escape the yellow fever in the Antilles, caught the fever at Rio de Janeiro and died.

PLEASURE OF THE BLIND FROM FIREWORKS.—Dr. Duchesne states that the blind are not, as might be supposed, insensible to the attractive spectacle of fireworks. They are, he says, passionately fond of this kind of pleasure, which would seem to be exclusively reserved for persons in the enjoyment of their sight. They attend such displays with joy; and their hearing has acquired such development that they succeed in distinguishing the various pieces of firework by the different sounds they produce. Perhaps, too, they may feel gratification on hearing expressed around them the various sensations of the spectators.

A COMPLIMENT TO ENGLISH TOURISTS.—The *Charivari*, by the pen of M. Taxile Delord, who has just made a tour in Germany, speaks in the following complimentary strain of the influence of English visitors to the Continent:—"It is customary in France to speak evil of English tourists. Open no matter what book of travels, and you will see that it begins and ends by a matter-of-course tirade against the English. It is time to give up this commonplace criticism. Take away the English man and the English lady, and the comfort and poetry of your travelling would evaporate. It is for the English that those magnificent caravanserais have been built, which supersede the dirty inns of old times, and of which we Frenchmen find the benefit. It is on account of the Englishman that waiters have acquired those habits of civility which they are kind enough not to throw off when other visitors come in contact with them. The genuine traveller blesses England instead of speaking ill of her. Is it not from England that come those fair-haired 'misses,' whom we see, like so many beautiful fairies, on the top of every high mountain, in the recesses of the shadiest valleys, on the banks of every sea, river, and lake in Europe? Without the Englishwoman the world would be a desert; she is the necessary adjunct of every landscape."

BALLOON ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.—M. Godard, the aéronaut, and his two sons made a double ascent on Monday at Amiens. The sons went up together in a new balloon, and being favoured with a fine breeze proceeded rapidly in a northerly direction. The one in which M. Godard, sen., ascended was found to be defective, even while it was being filled, but he, nevertheless, persisted in ascending. He rose to a considerable height, when from the escape of gas the balloon was seen to descend with great velocity, amidst cries of alarm from the crowd. Fortunately, the covering of the balloon suddenly flew out and formed a kind of parachute, and the aéronaut came down on the terrace of a house without sustaining more injury than some slight scratches on the forehead and face.

THE French schooner *Bonne Mathilde*, which left Gibraltar for Morocco on the 10th of June, was run into by an American barque thirty miles west of Casablanca, and foundered. Master and crew reached Mogador, after seventy-two hours' suffering, in their boats.

INDIA AND CHINA.

FALL OF GWALIOR, AND CAPTURE OF THE FORTS OF THE PEIHO.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon from Acting Consul-General Green:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.

The steamer *Candia* arrived at Suez yesterday. Her dates are—Calcutta, June 19; Madras, 25; Galle, 29; Aden, 11; Hong-Kong, 7. The forces under Sir H. Rose had taken Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours, on the 20th of June. This news is from Madras.

Captain Beamish, R.N., with despatches from Lord Elgin and the Admiral, is arrived in the *Candia*. On the 20th May the forts at the mouths of the Peiho, mounting one hundred and thirty-eight guns, backed by a large number of troops, were attacked by the English and French gun-boats, and taken, with trifling loss.

The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly.

On the 22nd the French commenced advancing up the river, the weather cool, and the squadron in excellent health and spirits. Six thousand (2 600) French troops, originally intended for Cochin China, are on their way to the Gulf of Pecheli.

At Canton, on the 2nd of June, an attempt was made, without any good effect, to rout the braves in the mountains of the vicinity.

Ningpo is in the hands of the rebels. The English merchants are on board her Majesty's ship *Surprise*.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Metropolitan Central Board will now have the most splendid chance not only of retrieving its reputation—for that, to speak plainly, was a small matter to lose or to keep—but of establishing a permanent hold upon the respect of the inhabitants of London. The Government has determined to hand over the purification of the Thames to the Board, and to furnish it with pecuniary means of carrying out its plans. The understanding is that the work is to be done in five years and a half. As for the cost, that is a secondary consideration: the point is to do the work, and do it well. We have not had occasion—we have had plenty of will—to speak favourably of the Board. We thought that it began in a fussy, pretentious, vestry-like fashion, and its debates about its arms and seal were worthy of Bumbledom. Since then its labours have not been such as to call for much notice, but what has been demanded has not been favourable. But now all the past may be forgotten, and Mr. Thwaites's council work its way to real honour (like that which once belonged to the Fathers of the City before they became Sir Epicure Mammons) by earnestly, and in a large and intelligent spirit, carrying out the purification of our noble stream.

Victory is finally adjudged to the Jew. Those terrible Philistines, Spooner, Newdegate, and Warren (we regret to see a man of literary repute in such company), fought with him nearly unto the going down of the sun on Wednesday, but the contest ended in his complete success. Mr. Roebuck rudely likened the Lords to Dogberry, who "desired to be written down an ass," and who had been outdone, Mr. Roebuck thought, by their Lordships, inasmuch as they had written down such description for themselves, by the reasons they assigned against passing a bill which they simultaneously passed. The last division gave 129 to 55, and the Jew compromise was effected by a majority of 74. Some of the anti-Judaic organs are very wrathful, and there are hints that the Queen, should she give assent to this measure, will forfeit her right to her subjects' allegiance. Her Majesty, if she ever takes the trouble to look into "Hansard," will find that exactly the same awful threat was held out to her Royal uncle George IV. in Catholic Emancipation days, and to her Royal uncle William IV. in Reform days, and the Queen will come to the conclusion that the majority of her loving subjects are reasonable folks, and not those dreadful personages, "men of one idea or one book."

Again the daring electricians "cast their bread upon the waters." The Atlantic squadron has again sailed, and anew are the fortunes of the cable to be tried. To a certain extent, the chances of the experiment seem to rest with the weather. All has been said that can be said upon the subject, and we have but to wish the squadron favourable winds and the success deserved by indomitable perseverance.

Her Majesty's intended visit to Cherbourg continues to excite great alarm in the bosoms of certain loyal people. They nourish a secret fear lest the Emperor may be meditating a new *coup-d'état*, and means to carry off Queen, Lords, and Commons at once, and probably make the cession of Ireland, Gibraltar, and Ceylon to France the condition of the liberation of his distinguished prisoners. Our contemporary, who is more especially suffered to let his indignation ferment in the way his chief patrons treat the excellent beverage they produce, boldly declares that the Queen ought not to be allowed to do as she pleases in this matter, and that her people ought to put a restraint upon her movements. Go to France, indeed!

St. Aristotle, what a notion,
Clap a ne exeat regno on her.

We are inclined to believe, however, that her Majesty will be coerced neither by her subjects in regard to her going, nor by her host in regard to her coming back. What the designs of the Emperor may be, and whether they are shadowed out in the inscription on the statue of his uncle, to be unveiled in the course of the fêtes, "I had resolved to renew at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt," it is not for us to speculate; but we do not imagine that his Majesty's plans will be inaugurated by his running away with the three estates of our realm. If, however, anything of the kind should take place, we may perhaps not be long in seeing one of the marvels of Egypt renewed at Cherbourg, a marvel which one Nelson had something to do with near the Nile.

The proprietors of the Crystal Palace has decided by a very large majority—43,000 to 19,000—that the Palace and Park may be opened to shareholders on Sunday afternoons. This is simply doing at Sydenham what has long been done in the Regent's Park. Fellows of the Zoological Society and their nominees may go and look at the animals, especially the elephant, of whom, as a grand work of the Creator, it was so well said by Hood—

Has he no sermon in his trunk for Sunday?

The effect of the resolution of the Crystal Palace people will probably be beneficially felt upon the shares; and the decision itself, which recognises a man's right to walk through his own property on Sunday, as on any other day, may be open to legal cavil, but is reasonable. Why not have special services in some of the courts for those who would rather attend to serious matters in fresh air and comfort than in a stifling pew over a poisonous vault and under the custody of an offensive beadle? A preacher who should stand amid the glorious image of old Greece or Rome, or before the colossal idols of Egypt, and speak worthily to his Christian audience, as Paul spoke on the Hill of Mars, would do good work.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence of Friday last appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went into Committee upon this bill, and the attention of their Lordships for the greater part of the night was occupied with the consideration of the various clauses of the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House was occupied during the early sitting with the consideration of the clauses in the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill. The clauses of the bill were agreed to, but there are some additional clauses waiting for further discussion.

THE LITURGY.—Lord C. HAMILTON (Treasurer of the Household) brought down her Majesty's answer to the address of the House praying for the removal of the political services from The Book of Common Prayer. Her Majesty promised that the subject should be taken into her careful consideration.

SALE OF POISONS BILL.—Mr. WALPOLE stated that the Government had withdrawn the Sale of Poisons Bill.

THE MILITIA.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the embodiment of the Militia, and also for the continuance of the Act to enable her Majesty to accept of their services out of the kingdom.

THE JEW BILL.

Lord J. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the Jew Bill. Mr. NEWDEGATE, as an amendment, moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months, and expressed his regret and surprise that the Earl of Derby, who had so often and so firmly resisted the admission of the Jews into Parliament, should have seen reason to change his views on that subject.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the amendment. Mr. BENTINCK reminded the House that this particular measure had now for the first time been introduced to them; and expressed his surprise that the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) had not condescended to make any statement in moving the second reading of so important a bill.

Mr. ADAMS, in opposing the bill, denied that it could be looked upon in the character of a compromise. Lord J. RUSSELL said he accepted the bill as a practical solution of the great difficulty in which the question had hitherto been involved, although he admitted that that measure had not been tendered to them in the most gracious manner by the House of Lords.

Mr. DRUMMOND supported the bill. Mr. DILLWYN said, however favourable he was to the principle of admitting the Jews to Parliament, he confessed he viewed the present measure with distaste, inasmuch as it introduced for the first time into the House the elective principle as regarded the members of the Jewish persuasion.

Mr. WALPOLE avowed that his opinion was unchanged upon this question, and thought it would have been better for the Upper House to have accepted the bill sent up to it rather than to have framed this patchwork scheme, which had no permanent principle in it. In conclusion, he entered his solemn protest against the admission of the Jews to the Legislature.

Lord PALMERSTON said he accepted this measure with great reluctance. He viewed it, however, as an instalment; for he was persuaded that a measure of a much more constitutional character must soon be adopted.

After some observations from Mr. MALINS, the House divided—For the second reading, 156; against it, 65: majority in favour of the second reading, 91. The bill was then read a second time. A great many other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE inquired what steps had been taken by the Government to obtain redress for the late massacre at Jeddah; asking also whether, in case of any denial of justice from the Turkish authorities, her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to adopt forcible measures against the perpetrators?—The Earl of MALMESBURY, after recapitulating the circumstances of the case, which have already been published, stated that prompt measures of redress had already been taken by the Porte; a Pacha having been sent to Jeddah armed with full powers of life and death, and supported by a considerable force. He doubted not that in the course of a few days intelligence would arrive that ample reparation had been exacted and obtained for the atrocity.

The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and several other measures were brought up from the Commons and read a first time. On the motion of the Earl of DERBY, and for the purpose of facilitating business, it was agreed that their Lordships should sit on Wednesdays until the end of the Session.

PROCLAMATION SERVICES.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved an address to the Crown praying that if the special services appointed for Nov. 5, Jan. 30, and May 29, were removed from the Liturgy, some form of thanksgiving acknowledging the mercies vouchsafed to the nation by the deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot, by the Restoration of King Charles II., and the landing of King William III., should be included in the service appointed for June 20, being the anniversary of her Majesty's Accession; but after a brief discussion the noble Duke withdrew the motion.

The Police (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Lunatics (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, were respectively read a second time.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill, the Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day three months. After a brief discussion, this amendment was carried, without a division, and the bill is consequently lost.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill went through committee. The Joint-Stock Companies Bill was reported, with the amendments, and ordered to stand for third reading.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—The House then went into committee on this bill, which was resumed at the 34th clause. All the remaining clauses were discussed and agreed to after a prolonged debate, and the bill, having passed through Committee, was ordered to be reported with the amendments on the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill, on the motion for its second reading, was earnestly and scrupulously discussed; and, although there was some opposition to the measure, yet the second reading—which was supported by Lord Palmerston, Sir B. Hall, and Sir G. C. Lewis—was carried without a division. The chief question raised in opposition was that of giving the Board of Works command over such a great sum of money as a metropolitan threepenny rate for forty years would produce, and to be spent in draining away that manure which might be made useful. In answer to a question, Lord J. MANNERS made the important statement that the threepenny rate was intended to be recoverable by the tenant from the landlord.

The report from the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up and received.

THE CORNWALL SUBMARINE MINES BILL.—The motion for going into Committee on this bill was opposed by Mr. A. SMITH; but, after considerable discussion, the opposition was not pressed, and the bill went through Committee.

THE JEW BILL.—The motion for going into Committee on this bill was carried by 144 to 40—Mr. GILPIN and one or two other members condemning the measure as a shabby compromise, and Mr. SPOONER denouncing it as unconstitutional. The bill then passed through Committee.

The Government of New Caledonia Bill also went through Committee. The Civil Bills (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was considered in Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

This bill was reported as amended, and ordered to be read a third time on the following Thursday.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.—The motion for going into Committee gave rise to a prolonged discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord St. Leonards, and other peers, participated. Ultimately the bill passed through Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill, and the Medical Practitioners' Bill, were passed through Committee. Other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, after explaining the legal, political, and commercial position of the Hudson's Bay Company, moved a series of resolutions to the following effect:—That the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed; that the legal validity of the exclusive rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under their charter, ought at once to be determined by process of law; and that so much of the territory hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company as may be needed for the purpose of colonisation ought without delay to be resumed by the Government of this country. The hon. and learned member, in justifying his resolutions, remarked that such a policy would form a counterpoise against the growing power of the United States. As this charter would soon expire, he urged the expediency of refusing its renewal, and, if the company claimed any vested interests in the soil, their rights ought, he contended, to be bought up and extinguished.

The motion was ably seconded by Lord BURY—his Lordship showing that a large portion of territory now claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company was in the occupation of France at the time their charter was granted by Charles II.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave a luminous exposition of his views on the question. He doubted whether the Royal grant on which the company rested their

claim would prove valid if strictly scrutinised, believing that the rights thus enforced extended no farther than to the littoral of the sea, lakes, and rivers with which the region in question was intersected. At all events, the public rights should be weighed against the company's rights.

Mr. LABOUCHERE deprecated any interference with the chartered rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sir E. B. LYTON observed that the Hudson's Bay territory was divisible into two very distinct portions, one fit for cultivation, and the other condemned by nature and climate to barrenness. Over the former district the licence of the company would certainly not be renewed. The whole question of the company's charter would also be submitted to the consideration of the law advisers of the Crown, and subject to their opinion.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the question involved various matters of fact—what portion of the territory was fit for colonisation, who were the best colonisers, and what private rights would be claimed on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company. Until these questions were answered it would be premature to legislate on the subject. The public interests involved were so extensive that no time should be lost in determining the legal rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and reorganising the political condition of the vast districts under consideration.

The debate was continued by Mr. A. Mills, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Christy, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, and other members.

Mr. ROEBUCK replied, and withdrew the resolutions, being quite satisfied with the result of the discussion which his motion had elicited.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH PROPERTY IN THE GULF OF BOTNIA.—Mr. CRAWFORD moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the complaints made by certain British subjects of the destruction of their property by her Majesty's forces at Uleaborg, in the Gulf of Botnia, during the recent war with Russia.—The motion was seconded by Mr. ADAMS.—Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that repeated applications on the subject had been made to the Government by the owners of the property in question. It had been decided—the law officers concurring in that opinion—that the petitioners had no legal claim to relief.—Mr. GIBSON contended that, whatever might be the legal interpretation of the case, the merchants in question had a moral and equitable claim for compensation.—Sir C. NAPEL insisted that Admiral Plummer had only done his duty on the occasion.—Mr. WEGUELIN supported the motion, which was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—After some further discussion the House divided—For the motion, 65; against, 105.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Government of New Caledonia Bill was read a third time and passed. The Chelsea Bridge Act Amendment Bill having been recommended for the purpose of inserting a provision that the bridge should be free to foot-passengers on Easter Mondays and Whit-Mondays, as well as on Sundays, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. INGRAM, that the bridge should be free also on Christmas Days. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time. The Law of False Pretences Bill was read a third time and passed. The Appropriation Bill was read a second time. The Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, and passed several unopposed bills respectively through a stage of progress. Some formal business was afterwards transacted and petitions presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In reply to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that inquiries should be made into the practicability of opening the National Gallery on Saturday afternoons.

The Members' Freedom from Arrest Bill and the Church Rate Commutation Bill were withdrawn for the present Session.

PASSING OF THE JEW BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Jew Bill, Mr. S. WARREN opposed the measure, which he denominated a piece of patchwork legislation. He moved that the third reading should be deferred for three months.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Hopwood. Mr. ROEBUCK, while accepting the compromise, believed that it was little creditable to the House of Lords, whence it had emanated.

Mr. SPOONER, though he had previously voted for going into Committee on the bill, retained his objection to the principle it contained.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE looked upon the measure as exhibiting nothing but his own resolution for admitting Jews to seats in the House wrapped up in an Act of Parliament.

Mr. NEWDEGATE believed that the concession had been wrung from the Peers against the opinion of a large majority of that House, and in opposition to the convictions of Lord Derby.

After some further remarks from Mr. Lefroy, Mr. D. Griffith, and other members, the House divided—For the motion, 129; against, 55. The bill was then read a third time and passed, amidst considerable cheering.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the motion for considering the Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to the Oaths Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL moved some resolutions setting forth that the House did not think it necessary to examine those reasons, their Lordships having provided for the admission of persons professing the Jewish religion to seats in the Legislature.—After a brief discussion the resolutions, slightly modified on the motion of Sir J. Graham, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.—The Earl of MALMESBURY read to the House the telegraphic despatch which is given in the first column of the present page.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.:—The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance, Charitable Trusts Act Continuance, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, &c.; Indemnity, Administration of Oaths by Committees, and Army and Service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill, Sir G. C. LEWIS entered into a statistical statement for the purpose of showing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's general financial estimate was not borne out by the facts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was true that, owing to various causes, the expenditure had exceeded his estimate; but so had the revenue also, as far as they had as yet gone. In the first financial quarter of the year there was a surplus of income over expenditure of £223,964. He had also obtained the returns of the first eighteen days of the second quarter, up to the 19th July; and, comparing them with the revenue of the corresponding period in last year, there was a surplus in the present year of £196,000 in the Customs, of £105,000 in the Excise, of £13,000 in Stamps, and of £20,000 in the Post Office; making an aggregate surplus for those eighteen days of not less than £364,000 over the revenue of the corresponding period of last year. This was a most encouraging prospect, and ought to give the greatest satisfaction to the country (Cheers).

The bill was passed through Committee. The House then went into Committee upon the Metropolitan Local Management Bill, but the first clause was under consideration when the House adjourned at four o'clock.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

At the evening sitting, Mr. S. FITZGERALD, in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, said that the *Cyclops*, by telegraph, had been ordered to return to Jeddah, to demand ample compensation, and to insist upon the immediate punishment of the parties concerned in the outbreak. The *Cyclops* had already sailed for Jeddah. She would approach close to the town, and was so heavily armed that she could execute any service. The Sultan had sent his private secretary to Sir H. Bulwer expressing his indignation at the outrage, and his firm determination to inflict exemplary punishment for it. His Imperial Majesty had also placed at the disposal of the Ambassador 1,000,000 of piasters for the use of the sufferers and their families, and announced his intention to confer a pension of upwards of £400 a year on the daughter of the French Consul, and also on the representatives of the English Vice-Consul (Cheers).

THE MAIN-DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The House again went into Committee on the Metropolitan Local Management Bill, resuming the discussion of clause 1.

Mr. HEADLAM moved an amendment with the view of binding the Metropolitan Board of Works to the adoption of a particular plan, but leaving the details to their discretion.

The amendment was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 81 to 38. On the motion of Lord EBRINGTON, the 2nd clause was struck out with the consent of the Government, the object being to leave the Board of Works completely unfettered, both in respect to the situation of the place for the outfall of the sewage, and as to the time and means for the disposal of the same.

The remainder of the night was occupied with the consideration of the other clauses of the bill.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR AT PAISLEY.—On Monday night a man named Robert Orr, a weaver, resident at Silk-street, Paisley, was stabbed to the heart by a gentleman who has been for some time past labouring under insanity. The gentleman referred to is Mr. William Wylie, junior partner of the firm of Rodger, M'Innes, and Wylie. About half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night he was at the gate of the Infirmary, in Bridge-street, demanding admittance to see the house surgeon there, when three men came along the street, one of whom, named Orr, stopped to speak or look at Mr. Wylie, who appeared to be in a state of great excitement. A word or two passed between them, when the latter at once plunged a knife into the left side of the former. Orr fell at once to the ground, and expired almost instantaneously. The other men carried the body into the Infirmary. Mr. Wylie ran off, and in High-street gave himself into the custody of a policeman. Mr. Wylie, for several months past, has been the subject of deep anxiety to his friends.



LORD BERNERS, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

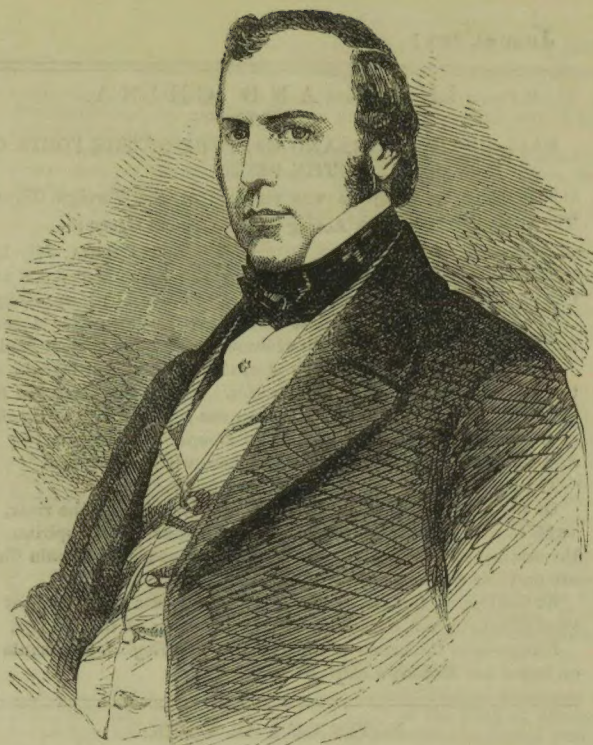
LORD BERNERS (President of the Royal Agricultural Society, a magistrate for the counties of Leicester, Norfolk, and Rutland, Deputy Lieutenant of Leicestershire, and Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county, and Constable of the ancient

twelve years he tried to introduce the pure Sussex Downs and the crosses with the Leicesters on both the male and the female side; but although the value of the wool was increased, as well as the quality of the mutton, he found the losses were so great, in consequence of the unsuitability of the soil and climate, that he gave them up in favour of the pure Leicesters, of which he exhibited so fine a specimen at the last Smithfield Show.

Lord Berners succeeded by the death of his father to the title, and has ever since resided at Keythorpe Hall, which he built himself in 1842.

Lord Berners was one of the earliest members of the Royal Agricultural Society: his name appears on the Council in 1840 as the Hon. H. Wilson. He has also been long a member and Vice-President of the Smithfield Club, where he has several times been a prize winner, crowning his successes by taking the gold and two silver medals for the best pen of Leicesters at the last Christmas Show, and best Leicesters shown as extra stock. His Lordship took, amongst others, the first prize for a Shorthorn bull at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. One of his bulls also took the first prize at a show of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, where upwards of ninety bulls were exhibited. Ireland seems the natural country of the Shorthorns, so congenial are both the soil and the climate. Like most country gentlemen and eminent agriculturists, Lord Berners is a thorough sportsman. At Didlington, thirty years ago, he managed the falcons of his uncle, and is one of the last who has practised heron-hawking. As a foxhunter he was long a first-flight man in the pasture counties, and still maintains the reputation of a Norfolk man as a shot. His coverts establish the oft-disputed facts that plenty of foxes may always be found with plenty of pheasants for sport.

Lord Berners has been twice married; the first time to the eldest daughter of Colonel Crump, of Alexton Hall, Leicestershire; and secondly, in 1857, to the only daughter of the late Lord Delamere, of Vale Royal, Cheshire.



MR. JOHN THWAITES, CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY COX.

implements of some of the brotherhood of St. Crispin, wh were merrily whistling, and formed a curious contrast with the scenes which have taken place here in other days. Some time ago the Prince Consort called there, it having been suggested that the

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HOUSE OCCUPIED BY SIR ISAAC NEWTON, IN ST. MARTIN'S-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

THE house (No. 18, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square) in which this great philosopher lived for several years, and in which, from time to time, have been gathered so many celebrated contemporaries, has a still further interest in consequence of it also having been for some time occupied by Dr. Burney and his daughter. Although times have changed and fashion has taken its departure from this now humble street, this house, which for so long a period had been the abode of philosophy and music, is still in substantial repair, and, with the exception of the plastering of the front, the removal of the coved doorway, and the division of some of the large and elegantly-proportioned rooms by temporary partitions, is a good example of the houses built about two hundred years ago—the staircase wide, with ornamented balustrades; and most of the rooms stoutly panelled. The most remarkable feature in the external view is a square chamber which was built on the top of the house by direction of Sir Isaac to serve the purpose of an observatory. The house is partly occupied by those engaged in distributing knowledge—viz., printers; and in a room up stairs there is a

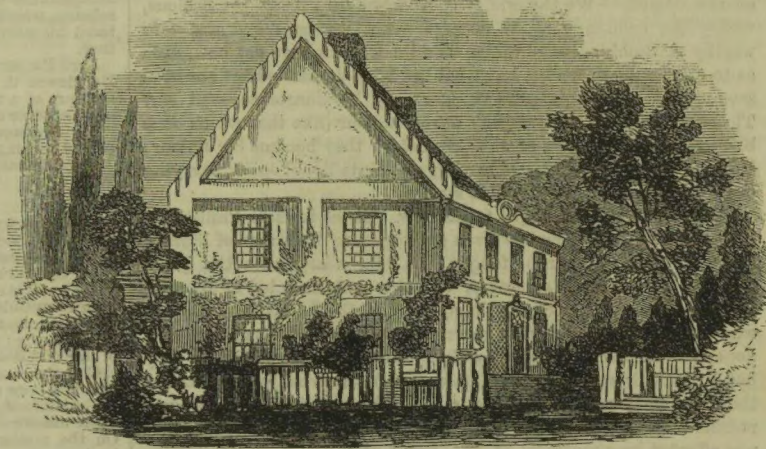


SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S OBSERVATORY, ST. MARTIN'S-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

Castle of Leicester, a successful breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester sheep, and formerly of Southdowns, in Norfolk, where he farmed very extensively for many years) worthily represents that class of our hereditary landed aristocracy which within the last half century has done its full share towards raising British agriculture to its present pre-eminent position, both by precept and by example, as landowners ready and anxious to encourage, as agriculturists zealously carrying out, all sound improvements in cultivation or breeding, however novel or strange. Lord Berners, who was born on the 23rd of February, 1797, is the son of Henry, fifth Baron Berners, and the nephew of Robert, the fourth Baron, well known as Colonel Wilson, celebrated as a breeder of racehorses, among which might be noticed Juniper, Camorine, Phosphorus (winner of the Derby in 1837), and Lamplighter. Lord Berners may be said to have imbibed an interest in agriculture as a national science in his earliest youth, when attending the unrivalled agricultural gatherings, the Holkham sheep-shearings, established by the great founder of the Norfolk system of alternate white and green crops, of root-growing and sheep-feeding—Thomas Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester; and this Norfolk system, we may observe by the way, was the foundation of all our modern agricultural improvements. It was Mr. Coke who introduced the Southdown sheep into Norfolk, to supersede the old unprofitable Norfolk horned sheep; and one of Lord Berners' earliest triumphs as a stock-reeder consisted in beating his patriarchal teacher in Southdowns. In the Norfolk local shows, while resident on the paternal estates at Didlington, in Norfolk, Lord Berners carried out extensive improvements—reclaiming wastes, inclosing open fields, making plantations, doubling, and in many instances tripling, the produce of corn and the number of sheep and cattle on his farm.

Lord Berners, on coming into possession of the Keythorpe estate, on which he at present resides, set vigorously to work to improve the agriculture of a district which was in a very backward condition—to drain thoroughly, to grow root crops, to encourage straight instead of crooked ploughing. As to stock, for

valuable collection of portraits and other matters illustrative of Newton's life. Above are various tenants; and in the observatory philosophical instruments and books have given place to stalls and



SIR RICHARD STEELE'S HOUSE, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

house might be usefully transformed, at small cost, into a school and literary institution. Since then the same notion has been advocated elsewhere, and good may result before the attention of the public, for it would be a pity to allow a place so much associated with the memory of Newton to lose its high historic interest—lapsing into the dull level of ordinary dwellings.

THE RESIDENCE OF SIR RICHARD STEELE, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

THE picturesque and pleasant-looking cottage which forms the subject of the above Engraving is situated on the west side of the road to Hampstead, nearly opposite to the Load of Hay, a roadside inn, which, although it has been much altered recently, is a building of considerable antiquity. Many have looked with interest at this snug cottage, overgrown with roses and other flowering plants, in consequence of its connection with the famous wit whose name holds such a distinguished place amongst the literary celebrities of his day.

Notwithstanding that the connection of Sir Richard Steele with this residence is well known traditionally, it required some research before satisfactory proof could be obtained of Steele's residence here. One letter in print puts the matter beyond doubt that he here took refuge during one of the periods of trouble by which he was unfortunately beset.

Although the cottage is in good repair, and but little altered, the scene around is as greatly changed as are the habits of the Londoners since the time of Steele. In his day there was a clear view for some miles across the fields in the direction of town. Now this neighbourhood has almost ceased to be considered in the country.

We are not able to refer to any particular work on which Steele was engaged while living here, nor to fix the duration of his stay. On the spot little is known; but perhaps some kind correspondent may be able to give such further particulars as will give additional interest to this residence, which is one of the few which can now be identified with the associations of the eminent literary men of the last century.



SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS AT LAMBETH.

STOVE, MANTELPIECE,
AND LOOKING-GLASS, FOR
THE SULTAN.

We have engraved a design of Grates and Mantelpieces, with mirrors in carved frames, richly gilt in mat and burnished gold, executed by Alderman Copeland, of Stoke-upon-Trent and New Bond-street, for the palace of the Sultan on the Bosphorus, to be placed in the Saloon Mahben. The whole of the mantelpieces are composed of fine porcelain slabs, richly decorated with groups of fruit and flowers, &c., mounted in ormolu mouldings and enrichments. The vases on the mantelpieces are also of fine porcelain, decorated with coloured grounds and rich elaborate designs in mat, chased and burnished gold. The grates, hearths, and fenders were manufactured by Messrs. Stuart and Smith, of Sheffield.

JOHN THWAITES, ESQ.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN
BOARD OF WORKS,

is the son of Christopher Thwaites, Esq., late of Borage Lodge, Ripon, Yorkshire, now of "Toddy Gill Hall," Westmorland. He came to London in the year 1832, and, after having served his time to the trade of a woollen-draper within the precincts of the city of London, in 1837, he entered into partnership with his employer, Mr. Henry Bardwell, of Holborn-hill. In 1842 he removed to the borough of Southwark, and carried on business in High-street up to his election to the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and during the whole of the time he was a successful man of business.

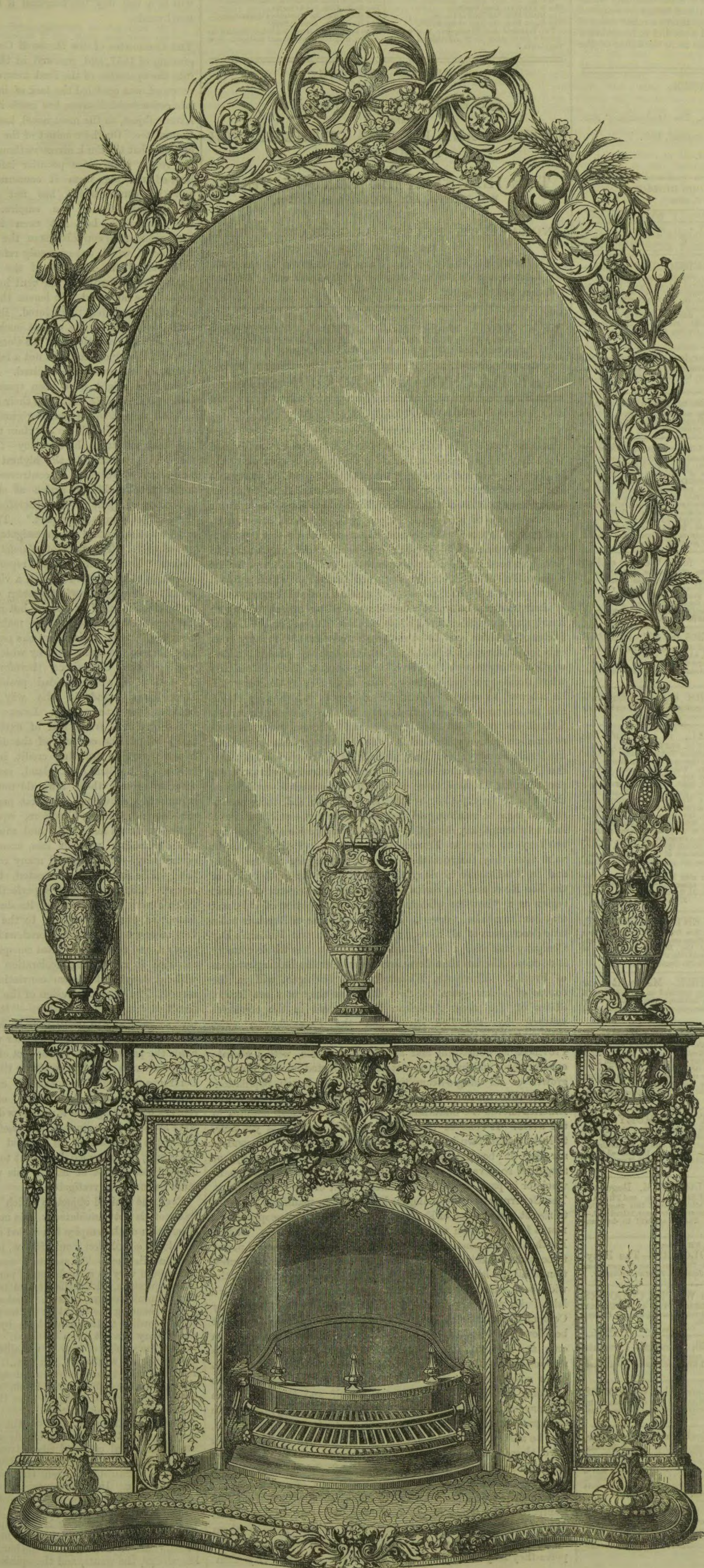
He commenced his public career, about twelve years since, in Newington, taking a very active part in the parochial government of that parish, in which he held office as overseer and guardian of the poor. Subsequently he took a leading part in the local affairs of the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, his private residence in Lewisham-road being within that parish. He was chairman of St. Saviour's Union, and warden of that parish last year, and has served the office of overseer of two large metropolitan parishes. He was an eloquent champion of the early-closing movement, and a willing helper in every philanthropic enterprise in the south of London.

During the agitation of 1848-9 among the gas consumers of the metropolis, for the purpose of reducing the price of gas to 4s. per 1000 feet, he was chairman of a large gas-consumers' committee, representing the boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich, which eventually, owing to the obstinacy of the old companies, called the Surrey Gas-Consumers' Company into existence, Mr. Thwaites being appointed one of the trustees on the part of the gas consumers. His services in connection with this company were publicly recognised two years ago by the presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome service of plate, from the shareholders and the consumers. During the high price of coals at the close of the year 1856 an arrangement was entered into by the gas companies south of the Thames to allot to each company a given district for its exclusive supply of gas, thereby effecting a considerable reduction in the amount of waste caused by the pipes of one company having to traverse through large and unprofitable districts. But when the companies sought to stamp this arrangement with the authority of an Act of Parliament, and thereby establish a monopoly, Mr. Thwaites, in conjunction with his co-trustees, successfully resisted the attempt.

His attention was first seriously directed to the drainage of the metropolis when elected as the representative of the borough of Southwark to the late Commission of Sewers, and speedily became an active and distinguished member of that board. Upon the Metropolitan Management Act coming into operation he was returned for the district of Greenwich and St. Saviour to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the members of which chose him as their chairman.

THE EXPLOSION
OF TWO
FIREWORK MANUFACTORIES
IN THE
WESTMINSTER-ROAD.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT took place on Monday week, as recorded in our last impression, in the Westminster-road, and we now illustrate the scene of the disaster. Opposite the church of St. Paul in that thoroughfare, on each side of the street, stood two factories that supply Vauxhall with fireworks. One of these belongs, or



STOVE, MANTELPIECE, AND LOOKING-GLASS FOR THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

rather belonged, to Mdme. Coton. A large order caused extra work, and filled the factory brimful of dangerous missiles. On Monday evening, about half-past six o'clock, after the men had left, an accident caused all these to explode. Madame Coton was in the building; there were also a young woman and a little girl up stairs, and a boy about thirteen years of age, named David Bray, in the tin-room in the front kitchen; the brother of this boy was in what is termed "the coloured-fire department," in the back kitchen. Of a sudden the latter cried out, "Oh, the red fire is alight!" and immediately rushed out of the building. The brother followed; but before he could get to the top of the stairs he became encircled in flames, and, although he managed to get out of the building, he was fearfully, if not fatally, injured. The engines soon came up; the main was quickly turned on; five or six persons were trying to enter the house to render aid, when the whole building was shattered to pieces by an explosion. Then followed a scene that had the air of a small battle. Rockets, Catherine-wheels, and the more powerful description of fireworks exploded, scattering everything used in the business in all directions, knocking down firemen, and a large number of men, women, and children. The flames laid hold of Thomas Dunn, the turncock, burnt his hat off his head, and so severely injured him that it is feared he is mortally hurt. At the same instant the rockets, as they exploded, half spent of their destructive contents, shot into the premises of Mr. Gibson, and the stock of fireworks in that place also became ignited, and before Mrs. Gibson had time to escape she was much burnt. For some minutes the firemen and police hardly knew what to do, for explosions continued to follow each other until everything in each building of an explosive character was totally destroyed. Men, women, and children were enveloped in showers of rockets and knocked down. Many were burned; some had their limbs fractured; numbers received contusions. The sufferers were cared for as rapidly as possible; but it is feared that in some cases the injuries will be fatal. Three hundred persons, it is stated, were injured on the occasion. One poor girl was found on the premises of Mr. Gibson the following morning burnt to death; and another of the unfortunate sufferers, also a girl, died a day or two afterwards. Mrs. Bennett, better known as Madame Coton, died on Monday last at Guy's Hospital in most excruciating pain. Nine houses were injured by the explosion.

Among the many painful incidents of this disaster we annex the following:—A poor girl standing near at the time of the explosion at Madame Coton's, upon seeing the rockets shooting across the road, made an attempt to run away, when her clothes became ignited, and in running towards the Westminster-bridge she was knocked down by a horse which had been frightened by the noise. The wheels of the cab passed over her legs, and the fire was only extinguished by the crowd trampling upon her clothes. Mr. Dashwood, of Duke-street, Westminster-road, upon hearing the first explosion, ran into Madame Coton's, seized hold of three children, all terribly burnt, and, having placed them in a cab, had them removed to the hospital, where he found his own son, only four years of age, who had run to the spot, and who had been knocked down by the crowd and trampled upon, with his shoulder fractured. The poor child who was found dead in the ruins was named Sarah Ann Williams. She was only eleven years of age, and had been sent to post some letters at the corner of the London-road. On her return she went into Mr. Gibson's, where the second explosion took place: she was talking to his child when the explosion in Madame Coton's establishment occurred. The rockets that were projected northwards from Mdme. Coton's struck through the windows in Mr. Gibson's, igniting the fireworks and causing the explosion there which proved fatal to her.

A highly influential meeting was held in the schoolroom of St. Paul, Westminster-road, on Friday evening—the Rev. Mr. Howlett, the Incumbent, in the chair. Several gentlemen having delivered speeches, a memorial addressed to Mr. Walpole, and which prayed that Government would adopt stringent measures to prevent the manufacture of fireworks in or near the public streets, was unanimously adopted. A committee to carry out the objects of the meeting was also appointed.

An inquest has been opened on

the bodies; and the Coroner, in his address to the jury, pointed out the law, and said that persons keeping firework manufactories which caused death were guilty of manslaughter. The inquiry was adjourned to the 6th of August. An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Frances Ann Bennett (Madame Coten). By direction of the coroner—who said that any other question than the immediate cause of death had better be reserved till August 6, when the adjourned inquiry into the two other cases of death would take place—the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, without expressing any opinion as to the cause of the explosion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 25.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Alb. Full moon, 0h. 3m., a.m. The "Cab strike," 1853.
TUESDAY, 27.—Battle of Talavera, 1809.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—11th Encumbered Estates Bill enacted, 1849.
THURSDAY, 29.—W. H. Force died, 1853.
FRIDAY, 30.—Perce with Burmah proclaimed, 1853.
SATURDAY, 31.—Loyola died, 1556.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1858.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 47 | 2 8 | 2 15 | 2 45 | 3 1 | 3 16 | 3 36 |
| 3 51 | 4 7 | 4 23 | 4 38 | 4 53 | 5 13 | 5 32 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—REDUCED PRICES.—
Tithens, Albani, Fico, Minelli, Belletti, Benventano, Viletti, Rosal, Aldighieri, and Giugliani. Divertissement: Mlle. Boschetti. Performances will be continued during the week, on Tuesday, July 27th; Thursday, July 29th; Friday, July 30th; and Saturday, July 31st. On TUESDAY, JULY 27th, will be repeated IL TROVATORE. Lomora Mlle. Tithens. Avenna. Madame Albani; Ferrando, Signor Viletti; Maurizio, Signor Giugliani; and LUISSIMEN, in which Mlle. Boschetti will appear. Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes, 12s. 6d.; One Pair, 22s. 6d.; Pit Tier, 22s. 6d.; Two Pair, 42s. 6d.; Three Pair, 15s. 6d.; Gallery Boxes, 10s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. May be had at the Box office of the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, by Mr. C. Kean; Portia, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the New Farce, in one act, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Engagements of Mr. B. Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. P. Bedford, Miss Kealey. On Monday and during the week, GREEN BUSHES and OUR FRENCH LADY MAID, in which Madame Celeste, Mr. B. Webster, and the Adelphi favourites will appear. No advance in the prices.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—Lessees, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.—The best ventilated and coolest building in Europe. GENERAL TOM THUMB. LAST WEEK in connection with WALLETT'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS COMPANY.—Extraordinary and brilliant success of the unrivalled Troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists, and SPLENDID STALLS of HORSES. General Havelock's Entrance into Lucknow every performance. Two performances daily. Midday Entertainment at half-past 2; Evening at 8 o'clock. Private Boxes, 22s.; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from ten a.m. until five p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price.—Hull, July 8, 1858. W. F. Walllett, Esq., Dear Sir,—General Tom Thumb accepts your offer of an engagement at the Alhambra, to commence on Monday, the 19th inst. This will be the last time he will ever appear in Great Britain, as he proceeds immediately on his German and Russian tour previous to his final retirement to private life. Truly yours, P. T. Barnum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 31st.—Monday, Open at Nine; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Friday, Open at Twelve. Second Grand Festival Concert of M. Benedict, with 1000 performers—Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, &c. Tickets, until the 28th, 2s. 6d.; after that date, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Saturday, Open at Twelve: Floral Promenade-day. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. Every facility afforded to excursionists and large parties, particulars of which may be obtained of the Secretary.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS at ST. JAMES'S HALL EVERY EVENING during the Week (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. This Morning a Concert will take place in the Grand Hall, at Three o'clock, assisted by Madame Reider, from Paris, and Mlle. Humler, the distinguished violinist. Admission, 5s., 2s., and 1s., to be had at the Office, Piccadilly entrance; of Mr. Mitchell, Bond-street; and of all the principal Booksellers.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS beg to announce that, in consequence of the numerous provincial engagements, they are unwillingly forced to limit the present number of performances in London.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, on AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe, Madame Castellani, Madame Albani, Miss Dohy, and Madame Vlardot Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Monton Smith, and Signor Tanberik, Signor Rosconi, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Organist, Mr. Stirling. Chorus, Mr. Costa. Outline of the Performances.—Tuesday Morning—Elijah, Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—Eli, Costa. Thursday Morning—Messiah, Handel. Friday Morning—Judith (a New Oratorio), Henry Leslie; Lauda Sion, Mendelssohn; Service in C. Beethoven. Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture (Siege of Corinth), Rossini; Acts and Galatea (with additional Accompaniments by Costa), Handel; Overture (Der Freyschutz), Weber; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Fra Diavolo), Ambert. Wednesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Symphony (Jupiter), Mozart; Cantata (To the Sons of Art), Mendelssohn; Overture (Guillaume Tell), Rossini; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Zampa), Herold. Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising the Scotch Symphony (in A minor), Mendelssohn; Serenata (composed for the occasion of the Marriage of the Princess Royal), Costa; Overture (Alypshin), Spohr; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Euryanthe), Weber. Friday Evening—A Full Dress Ball.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 26th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennet's-hill, Birmingham.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—The NEW SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. and Mrs. Reed (late Miss P. Horton) EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Stalls secured without extra charge; at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. The Gallery to be let during Mr. and Mrs. Reed's Provincial Tour.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—358th CONCERT.—Messrs. Raynor and Pierce, in returning thanks for the great patronage bestowed on the CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, announce their LAST REPRESENTATION in London, which must positively terminate on SATURDAY, JULY 31, owing to the commencement of their provincial engagements.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—On MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, and Every Evening, at Eight, during Mr. Albert Smith's absence in China, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will give their Musical, Comic, and Fanciful PATCHWORK, which embodies 14 Impersonations of Character, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads, Operatic Selections, Fanciful Costumes, Whims and Oddities, Cries from "Punch," &c. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children half-price to stalls and area. A MORNING REPRESENTATION EVERY SATURDAY, at Three. The attendants in the room are instructed to receive no gratuities, but to pay all attention to the comforts and wants of the visitors.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—GREAT FEAT OF MEMORY.—Mr. AREL MATTHEWS will RECITE throughout from memory alone the Twelve Books of MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, comprising 10,565 lines. To commence on TUESDAY EVENING, the 27th JULY, at Eight o'clock precisely, and to be continued weekly. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Area and Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 3s. Tickets to be had at Mr. Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-street.

GRAND FETES at the ROYAL COLOSSEUM, Regent's-park and Albany-street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th; THURSDAY, 29th; and FRIDAY, 30th JULY, when, in addition to all the usual extraordinary attractions of this unequalled establishment, numerous striking novelties will be, for the first and only times, introduced. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls (numbered), 3s. Particulars will be duly announced.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will CLOSE their TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on SATURDAY NEXT, the 31st inst., now open at their GALLERY, 63, Pall-mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Ticket, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Landais Peasants Going to Market," and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Portrait, by Ed. Duboué, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till Six.

MUSEUM of ANATOMY, SCIENCE, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Admission, 1s. Lectures morning and evening by Dr. Marston. Catalogues gratis.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, will be ready for the reception of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Families, on Monday, July 26th. Formerly the princely residence of the Duke of York, it is beautifully situated on high land, with gravelly soil, a mile from the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway, at an hour's distance from Waterloo-bridge. The peculiar salubrity of the spot is well known; and the Grange, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at an expense of £40,000, is within the grounds. Applications for Suites of Rooms, or for single apartments, to be made to the Secretary, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to the Manager, at the Hotel.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Choice Cineraria, Calceolaria, Primula, Fimbristria, Broomrape, Intermediate, and Emperor double German Stock, double German Wallflower, double Carnation, double Picotee, Chaler and Paul's double Hollyhock, each sort, 1s. per packet. 20 sorts hardy perennials and biennials, for 7s. 6d.; 20, for 5s.; 10, for 2s. 6d. sent post-paid.—EUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen, South Row, Covent-garden Market, London.

ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT,

Eastern-parade, Southsea.
Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N.
Mr. Eastman has had the honour of preparing for entry into the Royal Navy sons of the following and other distinguished personages:—
The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Croft.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Canan.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich.
The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce.
The Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam.
The Right Hon. Lord Cowley.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Queensberry.
The Right Hon. Lord Lifford.
Two Hundred and Ninety-five Young Gentlemen have passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets since its foundation in 1851, of whom fifty-four have passed under the New Regulation.

GRAND MEETING OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT CHERBOURG.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR JULY 31, AND AUGUST 7, 14, AND 21, WILL CONTAIN ENGRAVINGS FULLY ILLUSTRATING THIS INTERESTING EVENT.

The ARMS and FLAGS of ALL NATIONS, PRINTED in COLOURS, will be presented GRATIS to Subscribers with a forthcoming Number. Office, 198, Strand.

Now ready,
VOL. XXXII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
JANUARY to JUNE, 1858. Cloth gilt, 18s.; sewed, 13s.
Also, now ready, Cases for Binding the Volume, price 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

From the tone of the recent debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion, and from the promises made on that occasion by the Government, the public may reasonably conclude that the main question as regards the Hudson's Bay Company is virtually settled. If it be found that a large portion of the territory over which they rule is fit for the sustenance of man—that it can produce wheat, barley, oats, and rye, and grass for the food of flocks and herds—such portion of their dominions will be taken from hands which ought never to have possessed it, and a fair compensation will be paid them for the relinquishment of rights the continued exercise of which is found injurious to the public interest. If another and still larger portion of their territory be found incapable of feeding and sustaining an immigration of the civilised white races of Europe, or the United States of America;—if it be demonstrated that the country is fit only for the savage, the huntsman, and the trapper—that it is a land worth nothing except the value of the skins of the wild animals which are its principal denizens;—the Hudson's Bay Company will be allowed to retain over it the dominion which they claim, and no attempt will be made to interfere with their trade. This is the real state of the case; and common sense, as well as common justice, will decide it. The Company must retire from the fertile country, and keep themselves to the wilderness. But the Company—whether with the hope of extorting a larger compensation for the land from which, in the interest of civilisation, they are to be expelled, or whether with the still more unsubstantial hope of retaining all that they have got—will find it useless to attempt any deception as to the real value and uses of a territory as large as France, Germany, and Spain. It is in vain that they instruct their friends and agents in the press and in Parliament to deny the fertility of the great valley of the Red River and the Saskatchewan, and to represent the whole region as a "howling wilderness" because a portion of it is, and may continue to be, a desert. A true description of Russia is not a true description of all Europe; and, although the Hudson's Bay Company rule over a North-American Siberia, the whole country is no more Siberian than Germany, Austria, or the Baltic provinces of Prussia. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, will in the course of a few years be flourishing, as they now are fertile, States of the great American Union; and in the countries watered by the Red River and the Saskatchewan exist the materials for the creation of States, Colonies, and Provinces as flourishing and as fertile as these, with a climate equally good, and in all respects as well adapted for the healthful growth of an Anglo-Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon population. The question is Imperial, and not Provincial. British North America affords the materials for one of the noblest empires in the world. It behoves the British people, while it is yet time, to look to their own interests in this splendid inheritance, and to see that it be not, by neglect, mismanagement, apathy, or stupidity, so governed or misgoverned as to be swallowed up, in whole or in part, by the great confederation of the United States. The Government at Washington has too often manifested a desire to rise at the expense of England, and the American people have a mania for annexation and aspire to universal dominion. British North America must be made strong. There is a balance of power to be maintained in America as well as in Europe, and the colonisation of all the land, capable of being colonised, that exists in the wide belt which stretches from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island is necessary to that balance. The Hudson's Bay Company, and their obsolete, and perhaps shadowy, rights, cannot be allowed to stand in the way. It is not a Canadian question only, and it is unfair to throw upon Canada the expense and the responsibility either of compensating the Hudson's Bay Company, or of colonising the new lands. Canada has no funds for the purpose, and has yet to colonise herself and to absorb some millions of sturdy immigrants from the old country, before she can put herself into a position like that of the United States, and be able to annex to herself new dominions. It is, as we have already said, an Imperial matter, and part of that great project now rising into prominence, and destined at no remote day to become the most urgent question of our time—the union of the whole of the British American provinces into one Confederation. The Siberian and Arctic portions of this region have a strategical value of their own which renders them essential to British security. For commercial and general purposes they may well remain subject to the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany; but the Colonies of Great Britain that stretch on the map from the Atlantic to the Pacific must become realities if we would hold our own on the American continent. The United States must and will expand southwards and westwards; but it will be a bad day for England if they are allowed to expand northwards.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the beginning of 1857, and renewed in the present Session, to inquire into the operation of the Bank Acts, and to which also, on its being renewed, was confided the task of inquiring into the causes of the late commercial distress, has made its report, and we find that the latter subject, as the most novel, has been most interesting to the Committee. On the conduct of the Bank of England in the crisis, and on what the Bank directors thought of their own management, the report gives some peculiar information; otherwise we have learned nothing from it concerning the commercial distress and its cause which has not previously been stated in all the journals of the empire. According to the report, the Committee has not even investigated the effects on such commercial convulsions of the laws regulating the issue of bank-notes, which was expressly referred to it, and takes no notice whatever of the influence of the extraordinary fluctuations in bank paper—twenty-five per cent in a few months over the business of the merchant. It leaves the "causes of the commercial distress" completely unexplored. But, as the report is not accompanied by the evidence, except such portions of it as are quoted, we cannot tell exactly what the Committee has inquired into, nor whether the report be or be not a fair epitome of the information which its inquiries have elicited. If it be, the members of the Committee might have been spared an irksome and thankless task, and allowed to devote all their energies to actual legislation.

With respect to the great original object for which the Committee was appointed—to ascertain the working of the Bank Acts, and their effects on the currency—the report says, "the evidence taken is interesting to the highest degree," "but a review of it would involve subjects of controversy on which your Committee would not be able to arrive at any conclusion without much difference of opinion," and therefore the Committee "excludes these subjects from the report." The very point which the Committee was appointed to investigate, and if possible to decide, is passed over. The part of *Hamlet* is omitted from the play by desire. "Your Committee (the report says) have not examined the operation of these statutes with a view to ascertain whether they constitute the most perfect system conceivable for regulating the paper circulation of an empire, but rather whether their operation has been such as to secure the main object for which they were designed," "the variation of the paper currency of the kingdom, according to the same laws by which a metallic currency would vary." The Committee, therefore, has examined only one little side of a many-sided problem. Whether or not the Bank Laws stand in the way of a sound system of banking, as the Corn Laws stood in the way of a sound system of trade, and of extended and improved agriculture,—which the conduct of the disreputable banks referred to in the report in inflating credit, including two English banks, helped by the Bank of England, renders highly probable; and whether or not these laws do not stand in the way of the community acquiring a perfect paper currency always payable on demand, always, therefore, equal in value to a metallic currency, much less costly and much more efficient, expanding and contracting without loss, according to the wants of the community,—on these, and many connected questions in which the public is deeply interested, the Committee has made no report. Like some other imperfectly responsible bodies, it has taken a very narrow view of its duties, and seems to have preferred its own convenience to the public service. The members amongst themselves differed, as is acknowledged, very much in opinion, and some of the most conspicuous of them could not have assented to any strong declaration in favour of the Bank Acts without denying their own convictions and forfeiting their self-respect. The weak conclusion of the report, therefore, the obvious result of compromise, is this:—"It appears to your Committee that no mischief will result from at least a temporary continuance of the present state of things under which the Bank of England holds the powers given by the Act of 1844, subject to a notice of twelve months, which may at any time be given by the House of Commons, through Mr. Speaker." Such a negative permission to live is not even an "acquittal" of the Bank Charter of the charges brought against it; far less does it imply that the Bank Acts are sound in principle and useful in practice. It resembles rather the dismissal of an accused with a caution to mind his behaviour, accompanied by a hint to the police to look after him. The subject cannot be left in this unsatisfactory condition, and must be further investigated.

Even the limited object to which the Committee has confined its report is not elucidated. It is nowhere shown that the paper circulation of the empire has varied according to the laws which a metallic circulation would follow, provided there were no Bank Acts in existence. To ascertain exactly how a metallic circulation would vary in a condition of perfect freedom is a most abstruse question, which the Committee has not even adverted to. The Committee says, indeed, "that no one contends that the object of securing the variation of the paper currency of the kingdom according to the same laws by which a metallic currency would vary has not been attained." But, in the absence of all correct knowledge of how a metallic currency would vary, such an assertion is worthless. In fact, it means only that the Bank of England notes issued have varied according to the variations of the gold in the coffers of the Bank, which are no more the whole paper currency of the empire than the capital of the Bank is the entire wealth of the nation.

The report incorporates from the evidence some useful but not very important information, chiefly concerning the influx of gold into Europe and efflux of silver from Europe to Asia; and concerning the circulation of the Bank of England, which, as a whole, is diminishing, while the smaller descriptions of notes are increasing. Improvements in banking and in the clearing-house make bank-notes for amounts of upwards of £200 less required, and they are less used. Otherwise, the report is extremely meagre, wanting in "comprehensive vigour," and much more a reflection of the differences in the Committee, and of the timid, cautious mind of its author, Mr. Cardwell, than of the knowledge, the wants, and the opinions of the public.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort are receiving a succession of visitors at Osborne. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived on Tuesday; and among the other guests of her Majesty may be mentioned the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons.

On Friday seignight the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Louise, embarked in the *Fairy*, and went up the Southampton River as far as Netley. His Royal Highness the Prince landed to view the works in progress at the Military Hospital.

On Saturday her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice rode on horseback, attended by Lord Colville. Prince Alfred arrived from Alverbank.

On Sunday her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Prince of Leiningen attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Louise, and the Prince of Leiningen, attended by the Countess of Desart and Capt. the Hon. D. De Ros, drove to Binstead. Capt. the Hon. J. Denman had the honour of dining with her Majesty. M. Hallé and M. Joachim had the honour of performing on the pianoforte and violin before her Majesty and the Royal party in the evening.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold drove out in the afternoon. The Prince Consort crossed over to Gosport in the Royal yacht *Fairy*.

The ex-Royal family of France, after a stay of some weeks at Stacey's Royal Hotel, St. Leonard-on-Sea, passed through London on Monday, en route for Great Malvern, where they purpose remaining for some months. The ex-Queen Amélie is in excellent health.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by his son, the Prince Adolphus, arrived in town on Monday afternoon, from Germany, on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge. His Royal Highness, who is labouring under an almost total deprivation of sight, was met at the London-bridge station by his illustrious consort, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

His Excellency the Count d'Apponyi intends to leave the Austrian Legation early in the ensuing month for Vienna, *en congé* for a few months. The Countess has already left town for Vienna, in consequence of the death of her brother-in-law, M. Demidoff. Count Karolyi shortly returns to Chancery House, in order to act as *Chargé d'Affaires* during the absence of his Excellency.

The marriage of Lady Emily Somerset, daughter of Emily Duchess of Beaufort, with Captain Walsh, eldest son of Sir John Walsh, took place on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of the friends of both families.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EVEN VALLEY RAILWAY.—Lord Brougham has consented to officiate at the cutting of the first sod of this line. The ceremony will take place at Appleby, Westmorland, on Wednesday, the 4th of August.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF ELLESMERE.—Some time ago a subscription was commenced by the persons employed in the service of the Bridgewater Trustees with the object of erecting an architectural memorial of the late Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley. It amounted to upwards of £1800. It has been determined to appropriate this sum to the erection of a tower, of the Transition Gothic character, in stone, marble, and brick work. It will consist mainly of an octagon shaft, with spiral belt of coloured tiles, rising from an elaborate square basement, covering forty-nine feet of ground. The height from the ground line to the final will be 132 feet. The monument is to be erected on a gently rising ridge of ground about half a mile to the east of Worsley Church, and will be a conspicuous object from the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

THE FIRST STONE OF A NEW CHURCH was laid on Monday evening, the 12th inst., at Lemsford Mills, in the parish of Hatfield, in the presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The church is to be dedicated to St. John, and is being erected by the Countess Cowper and her children, as a memorial of George, sixth Earl Cowper, in pursuance of a wish often expressed by him. The first stone was laid by the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, the Rector of Hatfield, in the absence of Lady Cowper. Prayers were offered by the Rev. A. L. B. Peile, to whom the temporary charge of the district has been assigned. The designs for the church and parsonage-house have been prepared by D. Brandon, Esq., of Berkeley-square, London. The building will be carried on by Mr. Foster, of London.

ENTERTAINMENT TO RAGGED SCHOOL CHILDREN.—On Tuesday an interesting treat was given by Lord Haddo in the grounds of his father, the Earl of Aberdeen, Ranger of Greenwich Park, to more than 1000 children belonging to the various ragged schools of Greenwich, Blackheath, and Deptford. Shortly after four o'clock the entertainment commenced with a beautiful supply of plumcake and tea; after which the children enjoyed themselves in various out-door exercises, with donkey riding, cricket, and other sport, whilst the youngest of the party were provided with suitable enjoyments.

AT LLANGOLEN, in North Wales, on September 21, will be held the National Gorsedd of British Bards, and with it the Royal Chair of Powis, accompanied by a grand Elsteddod, which will be extended over four successive days—namely, September 21, 22, 23, 24; and at which prizes to the amount of £400 will be awarded to the successful candidates. The Gorsedd, it is said, dates back about a thousand years before the Christian era; the Chair of Powis was founded by three Royal bards in the sixth century; and the Elsteddod dates its origin from the time of Maximus, the Roman Emperor, and marks the era of Britain's freedom from the Roman yoke.

DR. MARK AND HIS "LITTLE MEN."—At a musical festival recently given by Dr. Mark and his "little men" (as his pupils are quaintly termed), at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, and which was attended by 28,000 persons, several highly-gratifying testimonies were received by Dr. Mark. A gold watch and chain were presented to him by the parents of his pupils; Mrs. Mark receiving at the same time the appropriate gift of a silver teapot. A silver baton was then presented by the "little men" themselves to their teacher, as "a mark of their gratitude and love." At the close of the three days' performance, when the hall was crowded in every part, Dr. Mark received another testimonial from the superintendents, teachers, and scholars of the day and Sunday schools of Manchester and Salford, as a mark of gratitude for the "facilities afforded them of enjoying, at a mere nominal charge, a great intellectual treat."

THE LOSS OF A HAUF-BOAT, with her crew of five or six men, leaving about thirty orphans behind them, is reported from Yell, in the John o' Great Journal. The ill-fated men belonged to the village of Sellafrith. The missing sloop at the Faroe fishing is now given up for lost; fifteen or sixteen men have perished in her, and have left nine widows and thirty-three children.

At the Limerick Assizes John Cullinan was sentenced to be executed on the 20th of October next for the barbarous murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Giles.

THE GLANDERS, or some such disease, has broken out at Newbridge among the horses of the 3rd Light Dragoons, chiefly the young ones. The Artillery took the alarm, and marched out on Monday, with 200 horses, waggons, and guns, and they are picketed just under the Hare Posse.

AT LONDONDERRY ASSIZES, on Thursday week, twenty-six persons, who had been convicted of assembling in an Orange procession on the 1st of July, were called up for sentence before Mr. Justice Christian, who has for the first time gone circuit in his new capacity. Several persons had been injured in the row which ensued upon the procession, but the jury would not convict the prisoners of assault. For the minor offence they were all sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time not to be liberated unless they find bail, themselves in £20, and two or more sureties in £10, to keep the peace for a term of seven years.

A WHIRLWIND.—On Monday afternoon a whirlwind passed over some hayfields near Kirkstall Abbey, and carried a large portion of the hay a considerable height above the ground. When first observed by our informant (says the *Leeds Mercury*) the hay was floating gracefully in the air above the Abbey, changing its form with the varying currents which swept it onward. At first it had the appearance of being a flight of birds hovering above the Abbey in immense numbers. The air below was quite calm.

A THUNDERSTORM passed over Yorkshire and Derbyshire from the south-west to the north-east on Sunday afternoon, rain and hail falling in torrents and the wind blowing a hurricane. At Peakham, near Stoke-upon-Trent, the church was struck by lightning, the roof being damaged, the walls fractured to a serious extent, and the organ injured. The congregation had left the church only about twenty minutes before the storm commenced. An engine-house at Sneyd-green was fired by the lightning; the tall chimney belonging to the naphtha works at Joiners-square, Hanley, and two other chimneys in the same town, were struck by the electric fluid. At Stoke-upon-Trent a hole was knocked in the roof of a house, the lightning passed through the kitchen in which several persons were sitting, but none of them received any injury. At the Hanley police-office a chimney was thrown down. At Newcastle-under-Lyme several dwelling-houses and buildings were struck, but no one was injured. At Leeds and Bradford the storm was very violent, the thunder and lightning being fearful, but no serious injury was done. Several other towns in the West Riding were visited by the storm, but no damage is reported.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SESSION.—According to the *Observer*, the Ministerial white-bait dinner before the close of the Session will take place at the Ship, at Greenwich, on Saturday (to-day). It was thought that the Session might have been brought to a close at the end of the ensuing week but it is now thought more likely that the prorogation, which will be by commission, cannot take place till Tuesday, the 3rd of August.

A NATIONAL GALLERY.—The *Observer* states that there is no longer any doubt respecting the appropriation of the entire building in Trafalgar-square to the purposes of a National Gallery. The present Government have resolved to bring forward a full and comprehensive plan next year for the purpose of providing in this excellent site a building worthy of the nation, and of the purposes for which it will be designed.

ROYAL COLLEGE, LONDON.—The council of this college have appointed the Rev. C. J. Ellicott, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to succeed the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster in the office of Professor of the Exegesis of the New Testament.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, Vincent-square, Westminster, is about to be considerably enlarged, a house adjoining it having been taken down. The opportunity for the alteration is favourable, detachments of the regiment being at Windsor and Dublin.

THE Lord Bishop of London has appointed Dr. Travers Twiss to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of London, vacant by the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the Judgeship of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury.

At a meeting of the London Life Association, payment in full was refused of a policy of insurance on the life of the late Mr. John Sadleir, who committed suicide in the year 1856. The amount insured was £5000, and an award of £782 had been previously made, being the value of the policy at the time of Mr. Sadleir's decease.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of proprietors was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of announcing the result of the poll on the question whether the shareholders should be admitted into the Palace on the Sunday. The numbers stood as follows:—For opening the Palace on the Sunday to shareholders, 43,480; against, 19,405. The Chairman said that the board would take steps to carry into effect the wishes of the shareholders.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Some friends of a deceased Indian officer having collected a sum of money as a memorial to him, have expressed a desire to place a pulpit, made chiefly of marble, in St. Paul's Cathedral. This offer has been readily accepted by the Dean and Chapter. It will be placed in the dome area, and will be used at the proposed Divine services. Mr. Penrose has been authorised, in conjunction with Mr. Butterfield, to design such marble pulpit; and it is hoped that it may be followed by similar useful contributions from others, towards either the immediate object in view or the intended general adornment of the cathedral.

THE CHILDREN OF TOWER WARD.—On Wednesday, Mr. Alderman Finnis entertained the children, 160 in number, belonging to the school in Tower Ward, as he has done for a succession of years, in his grounds at Wanstead. An excellent dinner, followed in due time by an abundant tea, was spread before the youthful guests, to which they did every justice—the healthful exercises in the grounds having whetted their appetites. The juvenile assemblage, consisting of both sexes, evidently spent a day of surpassing pleasure.

SALE OF LITERARY PROPERTY.—On Tuesday Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, at their auction room, Fleet-street, offered to public auction the copyrights and stereotype plates of that popular series of works known as the "Parlour Library," consisting of the writings of many distinguished literary characters, together with the right of continuing the work. They were sold at £2860; the stock to be taken at the cost of paper and printing: 1s. vols. at 2½d.; 1s. 6d. vols. at 3½d., and 2s. vols. at 7½d.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual general court of governors was held in the board-room of the hospital on Friday, the 16th inst., at which W. Stewart, Esq., presided. The council reported that during the past year 17,700 sick and disabled poor had been admitted for relief, at a cost of £2784; of these 1067 were in-patients, and 2901 cases of accident and dangerous emergency; 147 had died. During the same short period the hospital had sustained the loss by death of nearly forty of its early and benevolent supporters. To provide in some measure against such severe losses which the council had annually to deplore, a permanent maintenance fund or endowment fund had been commenced and kindly aided by several benefactors, including Sir R. P. Glyn, Mr. J. Pepps, Mr. L. Sullivan, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. W. R. Mitchell, Mr. E. Wilder, Mr. W. Stuart, the Junior United Service Club, and others; and the council anxiously desired assistance to this fund. Some kind bequests of deceased benefactors were reported, and the council expressed a hope that the co-operation of the public would be given to enable them to open the wards which had been specially provided for children patients, but had hitherto been unoccupied for want of funds, and which when brought into operation would perfect the efficiency of the hospital.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—The first anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Wire, and a numerous company. It is only two years since this hospital was founded, in York-road, King's-cross, by the late Mr. S. F. Statham, at whose expense it was carried on for twelve months. During that period hundreds of persons crowded the doors of the charity, and the necessity for its enlargement became immediately perceptible. An adjoining house was taken, fifty in-patients were accommodated at a cost of £500, and a complete medical staff formed. The hospital is situated in the midst of a population of 270,000 souls, and during the past year 254 in-patients, and 67,786 out-patients, participated in the advantages of the charity. The receipts for the year amounted to £1218 16s. 4d., whilst the expenditure was £2011 3s. 5d., leaving a balance against the hospital of £784 15s. 8d. Mr. Alderman Wire made a vigorous appeal on behalf of the charity, and the subscriptions amounted to nearly £400.

A BALLOON DESCENT!—A fête took place on Wednesday in Cremorne Gardens, in aid of the funds of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, and, amongst the many attractions afforded, a grand balloon ascent was announced to take place. Accordingly, shortly before seven o'clock, the balloon being well filled with gas, and the aerial voyagers having taken their seats in the car, the signal was given to "let go," when the machine rose majestically, and for some time kept still rising considerably and floating through the clouds. Upon getting nearly over the Clapham-road, the balloon commenced rapidly descending. Ballast at the same time could be seen falling from the car, but still the machine kept falling, and when about 250 feet from the ground, the silk work collapsed, and the crown fell over on one side. The parties in charge of the balloon got as low in the car as possible, and then worked the ropes the best way they could to keep clear of trees and house tops. All of a sudden down came the ponderous machine near the Dorset Arms Tavern, the escape of gas at the time nearly suffocating those who rushed forward out of curiosity or to give assistance. Those who were in the car were not seriously injured. The accident, it is believed, arose solely from one of the valves acting imperfectly.

A RAILWAY COLLISION took place on the London and North-Western Railway, at Longwood, near Huddersfield, on Monday. A passenger train ran into a train of coal waggons. The engine was seriously damaged, and three third-class carriages much injured, the whole of the divisions of the compartments being forced out. One truck and the guard-van were smashed to atoms. Upwards of twenty persons were injured, some of them very seriously—one of them is not expected to recover.

A HORSE drawing a furniture-van took fright on Tuesday night in Regent-circus, and dashed on to the pavement at St. Philip's Church. A little girl, named Ann Smith, was dreadfully crushed between the wheel and the pillars of the church, and the driver of the van was struck down while trying to hold the horse's head, and both his legs broken.

SIX COWS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon a very calamitous fire broke out in the premises of Mr. William Towler, a cow-keeper, situate at the back of Robert-street, Brixton-road, in the course of which six valuable cows were burned to death.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 788 boys and 796 girls—in all, 1584 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1408.—The deaths in London last week were 1178. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number of deaths was 976. The tendency of the mortality to increase, caused by the heat, appears to have been temporarily checked by the fall of the temperature, together with the timely rains.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Another murder is reported from Tipperary. The victim, we are informed, was a member of a faction called the "Blac fleet," and his murderers are of the opposing factions of the "Whitefeet" and "Maggies." Edwin Cummins, a comfortable farmer, some weeks ago, when passing along the road, shouted, and applied some offensive epithets to a family named Kelly, which aroused their passions; and the Kellys were heard to use violent and threatening language respecting Cummins. On Sunday, the 11th inst., he attended mass at the Roman Catholic chapel at Toomavara, and when returning home with a servant, under the influence of liquor, the latter and the deceased had an altercation with some persons, after which two brothers, named John and James Kelly, armed with stones, came up and asked, "How dare he (Cummins) shout or make a noise coming the road where there was Whitefeet and Maggies before them?" Cummins and his servant were both set upon and knocked down; and the former was so badly beaten that he had to be conveyed to a neighbouring house, where he remained until the following day, when he was carried home, and died on Sunday, the 18th inst. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John and James Kelly," both of whom have fled.

A VISIT TO WOKING CEMETERY.

A FEW days ago we paid a visit to the London Necropolis, or Cemetery, at Woking, and were much delighted with the excursion. The London reader who, under force of circumstances, has been accustomed to associate the idea of the interment of the dead with visions of noisome graveyards, where the new comer rudely jostles precocious tenants in various stages of decay;—with all the mock paraphernalia of woe which undertakers in musty sables get up to order out of "respect to the departed,"—and, lastly, with the little bill for that vain and worthless display, which too often falls as a heavy drag upon survivors for many years to come, will perhaps stare at our mode of expression in the preceding sentence; but a visit to Woking will explain our meaning, and, as we believe, will reconcile it to the feelings of the most fastidious. There, when he sees the remains of departed humanity, "not dead but gone before," truly consigned to mother earth, whose bosom has never been broken by the spade before, and (the brief, impressive ceremony concluded) has been closed up, never, perhaps, to be reopened in the same spot by hand of man; and, when he contemplates the heavenly stillness which reigns over that broad expanse of territory appropriated to the dead far from the noisy haunts of the living, and smells the grateful fragrance of flowers which spring gladly from straggling graves around; and, still more, when he recognises the decent and orderly conducting of the ceremony itself, its earnestness and calm, combined with perfect freedom from vulgar display and vulgar gaze of idle crowds,—freedom also from extortionate charge in an indefinite and endless list of items,—he will be disposed to acknowledge the truth of the impressions under which we write, and will admit—gratefully admit—that it is possible to think of the dead in their last resting-place, not only without morbid and degrading associations, but with comfort and allowable pride at so satisfactorily ministering to the last requirements mankind in its inevitable destiny. "National sepulture," says the Rev. Henry Milman, "is a part, and a most important part, of national religion;" and, as the end of religion concerns that which is after death, the very duty of sepulture, in a manner conciliatory to the sense, and innoxious to the health of the living, must tend to rob death itself of its most repulsive features, and to reconcile by degrees the Future with the Present.

The question as to provision of sufficient and proper burial accommodation for this great metropolis, though it has recently fallen into comparative neglect in the presence of other temporary and more urgent requirements, cannot be suffered permanently to sleep, but must ever and again, and always more and more imperiously, demand our anxious attention. It is some twenty years since Mr. Walker's "Revelations" first brought to the notice of the public the shocking and unwholesome condition of the graveyards within the bills of mortality; and, after much opposition from constituted authorities directly interested in the permanence of the then existing arrangements, steps were taken towards remedying a state of things which had only to be described to be condemned. Slow and uncertain, however, were those steps at first. What was done was very small in amount compared with the magnitude of the evil, and itself of a kind eventually to perpetuate the evil in a more concentrated and ominous form. Cemeteries were opened by companies or individual speculators in various parts of the immediate outskirts of town, and many of the most crowded parish burial-grounds, in thickly populated neighbourhoods, were closed under powers created by Parliament. But the new cemeteries themselves, though individually they appear spacious when compared with some of the parish grounds they have superseded, collectively are of an aggregate area wholly inadequate even to the immediate occasion, to say nothing of that of the future, not far distant. Their total area is stated to be 252 acres—a space calculated at the utmost, and by dint of the most objectionable process of cramming (including what is termed "pit-burial," the revolting features of which we need not describe), for 18,000 interments annually, out of a total mortality of about 60,000; leaving, therefore, some 40,000 annually to be disposed of as heretofore, in parochial or private burial-grounds. Nor is this all. The sites of these cemeteries being almost matter of chance, and adopted without any other consideration than that of a remunerative return for outlay, were very soon found to be most inappropriate, both by reason of the character of their soil and the conditions of their locality, for the purposes of interment. The Board of Health, after a long inquiry, with the assistance of its staff of inspectors, reported that "the existing cemeteries cannot be used permanently for burial, not one of them possessing the conditions essential to places of sepulture. That the soil is unsuitable in all but one; that the chapel accommodation is wholly inadequate; that the position of six out of the eight is urban rather than suburban; that the remaining two have an increasing population surrounding them; and that they must all be closed."

The board followed up this announcement by a demand for powers, and money to buy up these cemeteries, with a view to their eventual closing, and for establishing a large cemetery at Erith, with compulsory powers for the interment therein, under their own supervision, of all persons dying within the bills of mortality; but this was a proposition too extravagant and unconstitutional to be entertained by any Government or any public, and although, as respects two of the cemeteries, the negotiations had advanced so far that Government were obliged to sanction and complete the purchase, the project itself fell to the ground, and the Board of Health thereafter ceased to take an active and prominent part in this important matter.

At this juncture the Necropolis Company came upon the field; and, adopting the principles of the Board of Health without the objectionable details of their plan, they have succeeded in providing suitable burial accommodation; suitable in extent and in the character of the soil for the entire metropolis for centuries to come, and on a site sufficiently remote and secluded to render it certain that it will never become noxious to the living. The Woking property, two thousand acres in extent, is of a firm sand formation, covered with peat. It is, therefore, easily drained, or rather is self-draining, and graves fourteen feet deep and more are dug without the aid of shoring, and when dug are perfectly dry. A minimum width of four feet is allowed per grave, instead of two feet eight inches, as in most other burial-grounds. Separate graves are provided for each interment, except in the case where relatives of a deceased wish to bury it in the same grave with a former member of the family. Owing to the great extent of the ground, this system of separate interment might be applied to the whole mortality of London for four centuries to come. These great sanitary advantages are still further recommended by a system of fixed moderate charges, which places the means of decent sepulture within the reach of all classes, and provides even for the respectful inearthing of the parish pauper at the moderate cost of fifteen shillings. The conveyance to the Cemetery is by the South-Western Railway, special trains being employed for the purpose, which start from the cemetery's own station in the Westminster-road. Three quarters of an hour's drive through the Surrey fields brings us to the Cemetery, where abundant chapel accommodation is provided for every shade of religious persuasion. Waiting and refreshment rooms are also established, where, after the last solemn rites are paid to the dead, the living may comfort the inner man with such modest repast as their means may allow, and the persuasive influences of an invigorating breeze blowing across a broad, open country may suggest.

Already the superior claims of this last resting-place begin to be acknowledged by those who study alike the decencies of life and the respect due to death. Several private allotments for family burial-grounds have been purchased, upon which handsome mausoleums are being erected, interspersed with trees and shrubs, which in a few years will produce a picturesque coup-d'œil, rivaling the far-famed Père La Chaise in beauty, whilst it will immeasurably surpass it in extent. Amongst the allotments freely given by the company to members of particular persuasions and professions, the Swedish ground and the Dramatic ground are already beginning to assume distinctive characteristics.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON is, we believe, about to start upon a geological tour. His tour is likely to embrace the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Orkney, and, possibly, Zetland.

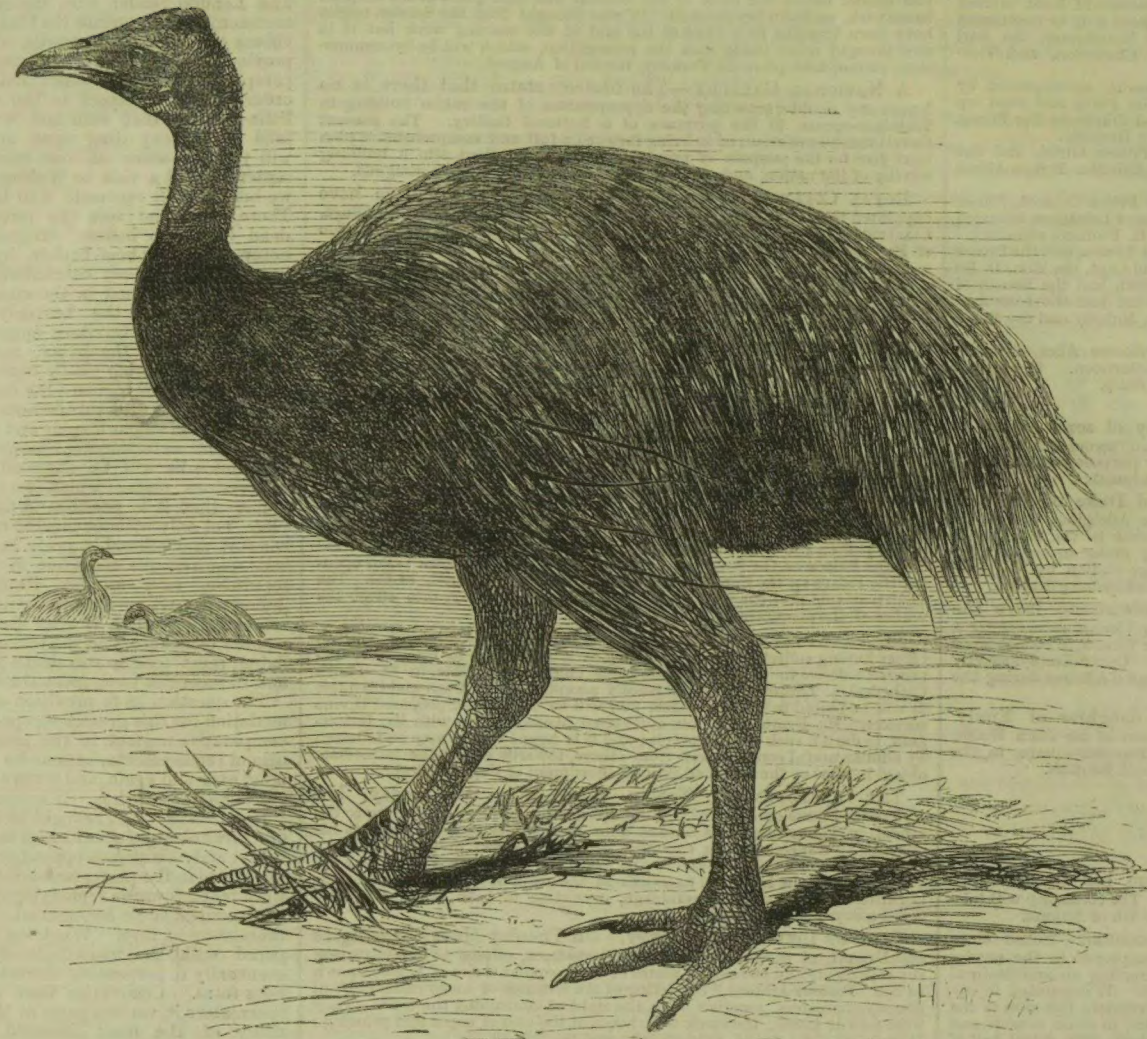
THE NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE (by the exertions of Major Sibthorp, Sir J. V. Shelley, and Mr. Ingram) will be free of toll to foot passengers on Sundays, on Easter and Whit Mondays, and on Christmas days.

THE MOORUK.

THE managers of the Zoological Society's Gardens deserve well of the public: they traverse sea and land for novelties, and we are about to introduce one of their last gifts to our readers, a gift nearly as valuable as the curious day-sleeping apteryx from New Zealand in the adjoining cage. The mooruk is a bird of the same order as the ostrich, rhea, emu, and cassowary; the wings are abortive, that is to say, so short as to be useless for flight, though very necessary, abbreviated as they are, for many purposes in the economy of the birds. This cassowary, lately described as new by Mr. Gould, the author of those truly grand works "The Birds of Australia" and "The Mammals" of the same island continent, was taken in New Caledonia, and brought to Dr. Bennett, of Sydney, by Captain Devlin, of the cutter *Oberon*. Dr. Bennett observed its habits in a paddock; but, as they closely agree with those of the cassowary, no mention need be made of them. One of the calls made by the bird is "Mooruk," and hence its native name. It is smaller than the cassowary, and wants the horny casque, or helmet, on the head which made that bird so strange to our forefathers: this, with the greatly-reduced turkey-neck wattles, gives it the look of a young bird, and imparts what you may call a demi-semi-idiotic look to the head, reminding one somewhat of portraits of those wanting brains. It may be, after all, only a young cassowary, and time may develop his bony crest. The great interest of the bird is to the student the development of our knowledge of geographical distribution. If the *Casuarus Bennettii*, for so Mr. Gould has named it, be a distinct species, it shows that small islands have had large species assigned to them with a limited range. Thus Sir Stamford Raffles, in a letter to Mr. Marsden quoted in a "Popular History of Birds," writes that the cassowary is confined to two small islands in the eastern seas; just as the emu is limited to Australia and Tasmania, the rhea to South America in its south portions, and the ostrich to Africa. The dodo and dronte; the vast *apornis*, the model of whose egg is in the noble gallery of the British Museum, whence it is to be hoped it will never be removed—great attraction to that museum as that gallery is—the gigantic moa, or *dinornis*, of New Zealand, are all birds that were placed by their Maker in limited islands.

Long may it be before the scalpel of the great Professor Owen be exercised on this mooruk; but when it is, and that clever pen of his writes a preface, every one will be gratified by the philosophical reflections of his master-mind on the subject of the extinction of species. This mooruk may be "the last of the mooruks;" just as there was a last dodo, and as there may be a last giraffe.

Many thanks are due to Dr. Bennett and to the energetic council, the very able and active secretary and his coadjutors, who take care to secure such prizes as the mooruk, or Bennett's cassowary, for our gardens.



THE MOORUK, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE HONDURAS TURKEYS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Two specimens, male and female, of that magnificent bird, the *Meleagris ocellata* of naturalists, are now living in the gardens of the Zoological Society. They were presented to the Queen by Mrs. Stevenson, of Belize, and by her Majesty to the society, and were brought to this country with great care and attention by George Ure Skinner, Esq.

The *Meleagris ocellata* is a species which far surpasses in beauty both its near allies, the *Meleagris gallopavo* and *M. Mexicanus*. These three fine and highly valuable birds are all natives of that part of the American continent lying between the Isthmus of Panama and the United States. It will be truly gratifying should the society succeed in naturalising this splendid bird, and there appears to be a chance of such a fortunate result, as since the birds have been in the gardens they have shown a desire to continue the race, and the female has laid an egg. The immediate localities of which the *Meleagris ocellata* is a native are the fine forests of

opened especially to foreign volunteers who might be disposed to enlist for colonial service under the British Crown. After the termination of the War of Independence the 60th lost its American character, but still retained much of its foreign stamp; and, having been converted into a rifle regiment of no fewer than forty companies, it furnished our Army with sharpshooters through the wars which ensued. At no time, however, was there a regiment of the Line, disposable like other regiments for the ordinary service of the empire, raised in America or from American colonists.

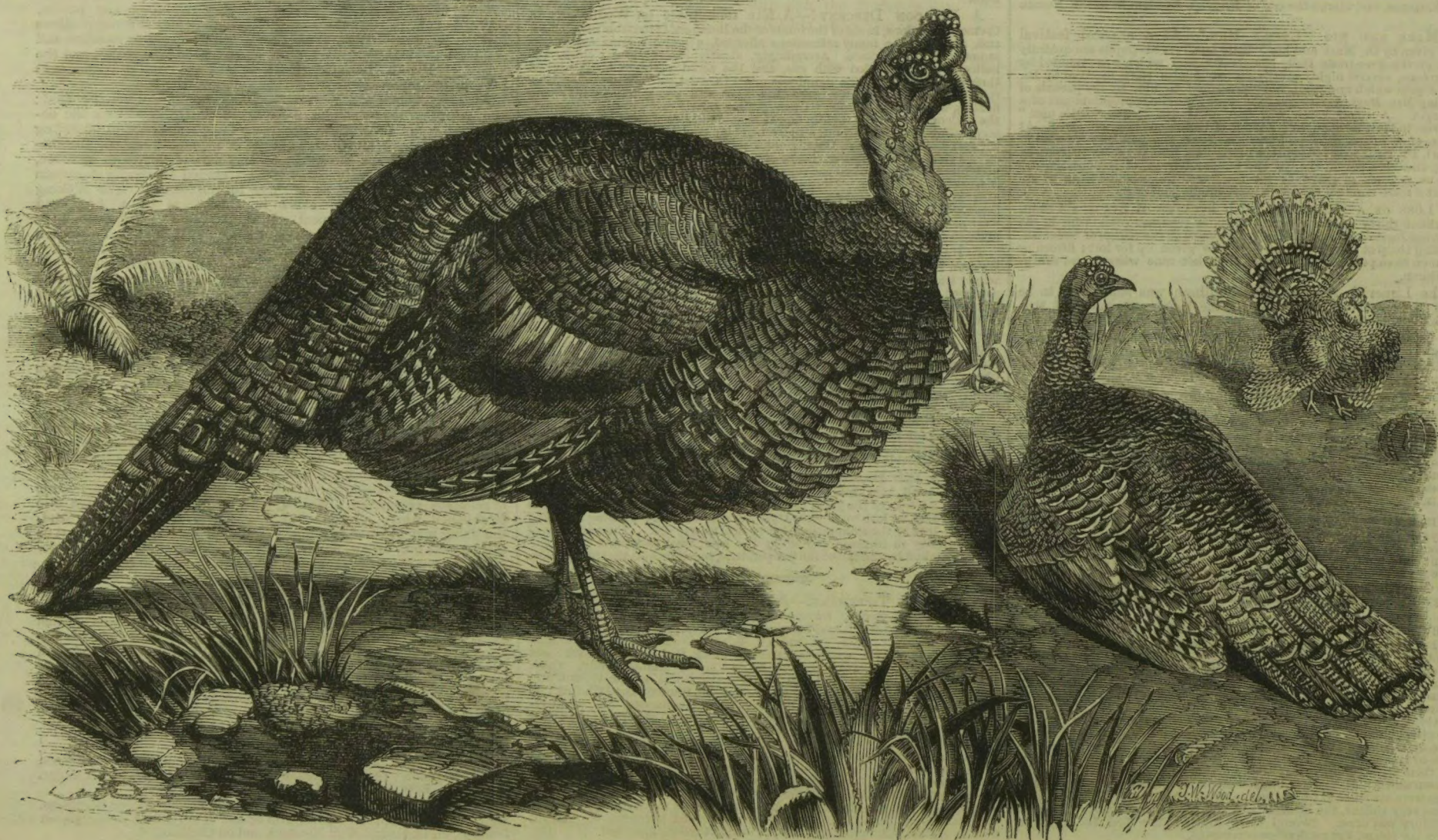
A few weeks ago the first detachment of the 100th Regiment, consisting of nearly 500 men, arrived in the *Indian* at Liverpool, from Quebec, and proceeded at once to Shorncliffe Camp. This forms the subject of the two accompanying Engravings. The left wing of this gallant corps arrived on board the *Nova Scotian* in the Mersey on Friday week. This detachment consisted of 435 rank and file, and the following officers:—Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Captain Price, Lieutenants Rykert, Fletcher, and Casault, and Ensigns Bolton and Davidson. It was reported that the men would be marched on to the Exchange flags, and that the officers would lunch

Honduras and Yucatan, where it may be regarded as the southern representative of the Mexican and United States' species. At the present moment the birds in the society's menagerie are in beautiful condition, and are well worthy of a visit from all lovers of natural history.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

WE have recently had two interesting arrivals to the shores of England—the first and second detachments of a new regiment of the Line formed in Canada. When the mother country was under the pressure of the great Indian rebellion Canada offered to raise a regiment and place it at the disposal of the Government. The offer was cordially accepted, and in an incredibly short space of time a regiment, recruited entirely in Canada, was enrolled and completed. In succession to the Ninety-ninth, which was the last regiment on the Army List, it is numbered the Hundredth Regiment of Foot, and is inscribed in full as the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, under which designation it is to form part of the regular infantry of the Army.

The peculiarity of this creation is that it is a regiment raised in the colonies from the colonial population, and yet enrolled among the regular battalions of the Army for indiscriminate service in any part of the world. No instance of this kind has ever, we think, occurred before. A Royal American Regiment was, indeed, once included as the 60th of the Line in the strength of the Army; but its constitution never resembled that of the new 100th. It was raised about the middle of the last century, and united in its composition the characteristics of a colonial corps with those of a foreign legion. It was intended for duty in British America; but it was



HONDURAS TURKEYS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

with the Mayor at the Townhall; but the officers could not accept his Worship's invitation. The men were disembarked at the Great Landing-stage about two p.m., in the presence of a considerable crowd. A hearty cheer was raised as the men left the stage, marching through the town to the railway station at Edgehill, en route for Shorncliffe. There was, however, but little military display.

At Quebec, on the 1st inst., a complimentary dinner was given to Captain Price on the eve of his departure with the second detachment of the 100th Regiment—a well-merited tribute to the gallant Captain for the spirited manner in which he undertook and performed the task of raising a company in her Majesty's service. Between sixty and seventy gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by J. B. Forsyth, Esq., Colonel Rhodes acting as vice-president. The dinner and the speeches (brief and telling) were worthy of the occasion. In the course of the evening a sword was presented to Captain Price. Earlier on the same day a regulation sword was presented to Lieutenant Casault of the same regiment. The second detachment, being the left wing, of the Prince of Wales' Own embarked on the 3rd inst. in the steam-ship *Nova Scotian*, which proceeded the following morning on its way to Liverpool. The third detachment will, it is expected, shortly arrive at the same port in the screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon*. Major-General Viscount Melville has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 100th Regiment.

JEDDAH, THE SCENE OF THE LATE MASSACRE.

The following description of the city of Jeddah (engraved on the first page), with which are associated events of such painful interest, is from Macculloch's "Geographical Dictionary":—"Jeddah, Djidda, or Jidda, is a port and city of Arabia, in El-Hedjaz, being the port of Mecca, and one of the chief entrepôts for foreign commerce in the peninsula. Latitude 21° 32' 42" N., longitude 39° 6' E. Resident population, according to Ali Bey, 5000; but this number is often very much increased by the influx of strangers. The inhabitants are nearly all foreigners, or settlers from other parts of Arabia, the only natives being a few sheriff families attached exclusively to the offices of religion and law. Five mosques, poor and mean, the Governor's house, and a small castle, mounting nine or ten guns, are the only public buildings, except the khans, which are numerous and handsome. The houses in the town, built of stone and madrepore, are, from the perishable nature of the material, not very lasting; but in the suburbs they are mere huts, constructed of reeds and brushwood, inhabited principally by Bedouins. The streets are unpaved; but Jeddah is, notwithstanding, cleaner, and in other respects superior, to most Eastern cities of equal size. It is one of the holy places of Mahometanism, and its sanctity is increased by the neighbourhood of the reputed tomb of Eve, a rude stone structure, about two miles to the north. The surrounding country is a bare desert, destitute of running streams; and though well water is easily procurable it is generally bad. The inhabitants collect the rain in cisterns, and the commonest necessities are brought from a distance. Corn, rice, butter, sugar, tobacco, oil, clothing, &c., are imported in

very large quantities from Egypt, the Abyssinian coast, and (excepting butter) even from Persia and India. Jeddah depends, therefore, for its existence upon its trade, which is very extensive, and wholly of the transit kind. From the interior dates and the celebrated balm of Mecca are brought for shipment westward; musk, civet, and incense are procured from Abyssinia; muslins, cloths, cambrics, teak timber, cocoanuts, coconut oil, pepper, ginger, turmeric, shawls, tissue, &c., are brought from India; the Malay Islands send spices and (what is not generally known) young girls for sale at the Mecca market. The coffee trade, which next to that of grain was formerly the most important, has much declined of late, partly owing to the free admission of American produce to the Mediterranean, but principally to the impolitic exactions of the Pacha of Egypt upon this branch of commerce. A trade in slaves is carried on with the Mozambique coast; and altogether it is calculated that the port of Jeddah employs 250 vessels, great and small. The imported articles are conveyed by ships to Suez, whence they find their way to the Mediterranean ports, or by caravans to Mecca and Medina, from which cities they are again dispersed to Syria, Asia Minor, and Turkey. The caravans to Mecca start daily, those to Medina every forty to fifty days; but Jeddah carries on no land trade, except occasionally with North Yemen for corn. The duties upon corn were formerly 7½ per cent; they are now double that amount; those upon Indian goods are from 6 to 10 per cent, according to quality; the trade in grain is monopolised by the Egyptian Government. Twice at

least in every year Jeddah is inundated with inhabitants—viz., on the arrival of the Indian fleet (about May), when merchants from all quarters pour in to purchase at the first hand; and during the hadj, when pilgrims come from all the African ports in vast numbers. In 1831 above 20,000 pilgrims landed either at Jeddah or Yembo, but mostly at the former. There is no manufacture in the town; everything, for use as well as for consumption, is imported, and the occupations of the poorer as of the richer inhabitants consist almost exclusively of barter." The annexed additional particulars of Jeddah are extracted from Hamilton's "Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan":—"Jeddah is built along the shore in the form of a parallelogram, extending almost due north and south. From the sea it has a poor appearance; only a few minarets rise above the houses, which present a long line of mean buildings. From the sea there is no entrance except through the shabby irregular courts of the Custom House, which are littered with lazy employes and bales of cotton and gum. The gate is at the end of a wide street, one side of which is occupied by a palace built by the former Sheriff Gholeb, and is lined on either side by a dark row of coffee-booths, which are filled from morning to night with crowds of idlers all smoking the nargileh. The bazaar, principally composed of wooden booths, runs almost at right angles to this street, leaving in the centre only a narrow passage, often obstructed by camels and their loads, which they deposit before the entrance of the okels. The okels are all placed in this quarter, rendering it no easy matter to pick one's way through the masses of merchandise around them. The shops are poorly furnished: more than one-half of them retail eatables; the rest of them display coarse china, porcelain, or European earthenware—the venerable willow pattern predominant on the English wares—cottons, coarse abayahs, cornelian beads, and rosaries. Two or three shops sell Indian and Syrian silks. The crowd which fills the street forms a most interesting sight, on account of the number of different races whose representatives compose it—Turks, nomad Arabs, Meccans, Persians, Affghans, Indians, blacks of every shade, with features varying from the Jewish to the Negro type. Behind the bazaar lies the town, composed of tortuous and narrow streets, in which are a few houses with curiously carved lattices and beautiful doors of teak; the greater number, though lofty, are externally mean, and in their interior confined and shabby. Of all the towns in the East none has so distinctive a physiognomy as Jeddah; it is even more Oriental than Damascus, though as striking for its ugliness as Damascus for its beauty. A single Greek mercantile house, the keeper of a wine-shop, and an Armenian broker, are the only Christians in the place. A most unpleasant sight to the English eye are the crowds of poor Indians, who litter in the streets like dogs. These Indians are pilgrims who have returned here from Mecca, but who, being destitute of means to continue their journey, live on alms a life of squalid idleness. According to the most probable calculation, the number of houses, large and small, may be about 4000, and the population perhaps reaches 20,000. Of the present population (1854) 1500 are Indians, including many of the wealthiest merchants nearly the



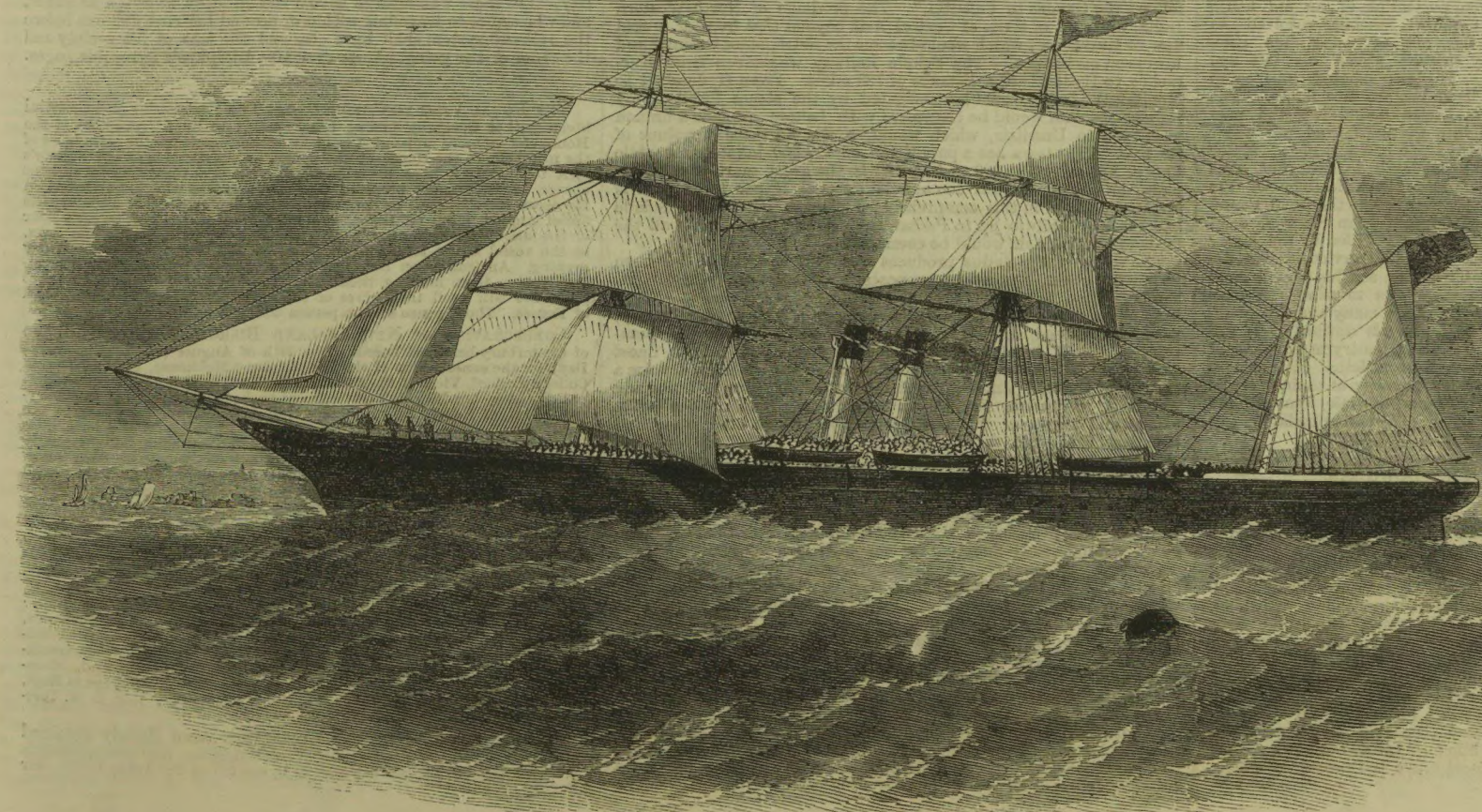
SERGEANT.

LIEUTENANT.

LANCE-CORPORAL (FATIGUE DRESS).

PRIVATES.

THE 100TH (PRINCE OF WALES') ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF THE LINE.



ARRIVAL OF THE FIR: DETACHMENT OF THE 100TH REGIMENT IN THE MERSEY.

whole trade of Jeddah being in the hands of British subjects." In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of Malmesbury, in answer to questions respecting the Jeddah massacre, put by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, spoke as follows:—

On Sunday night I received at an early hour a telegram, which your Lordships have all read, with respect to the massacre at Jeddah. I immediately sent a telegram to Sir Henry Bulwer, containing instructions to the effect that, if the scenes of which I had just seen an account had really taken place, he was to allow no trifling whatever on the part of the Government of the Sultan, but was to insist on immediate redress, and such retribution as was necessary for the outrages which had been committed. In the course of the week Mr. Greene, her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, wrote a full account of what had taken place at Jeddah, which he had received from Captain Pullen, of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, that happened to be at Jeddah at the time of the massacre. It appears that there had been a dispute between the Turkish authorities and the Captain of the *Cyclops* with respect to the real owners of a ship which was an Indian ship, and belonged to Indian subjects. These Indian subjects it appears had changed their nationality and assumed Ottoman protection. This was entirely contrary to law. The matter was disputed, and came before a tribunal, at which it was decided that the ship was English and not Turkish. But in the course of a few days the British flag was lowered, and the Ottoman hoisted. Nothing passed, I believe, for two days after that circumstance, when, without the least suspicion on the part of Captain Pullen that any serious disturbance would take place, he received an account of the massacre then going on. It appears that the Governor of the town had only eight soldiers with him, and that with four or five of them he saved the lives of the daughter of the French Consul and some other Christian people, and sheltered them in his house. After hearing this, Captain Pullen sent some armed men on shore to rescue these persecuted people. He succeeded in saving the lives of about twenty-five persons, whom he subsequently brought to Suez. I believe that Captain Pullen thought he had not sufficient strength to take any other steps at the moment, and that he acted with discretion. Before he left the shore he gave a Christian burial to the corpse of the Consul, and insisted on the Governor sending to the Pacha as soon as possible for Turkish troops. I understand that the Pacha has proceeded with some troops to Jeddah. These are, as far as we have been informed, the actual facts. My noble friend has asked me what her Majesty's Government have themselves done with respect to these horrible circumstances, and how they have been met by the Porte. I am glad to say that it scarcely required any agency on the part of the noble Viscount to induce her Majesty's Government to take up at once the cause of the sufferers; and, without troubling your Lordships with an account of the various parleys on this subject, which occupied about three or four days, it may be sufficient to inform your Lordships that the Pacha has been actually sent to Jeddah with a large force of troops from Egypt to put down any fanatic insurrection. In accordance with a strong remonstrance by her Majesty's Government he has been armed with power of life and death, to execute capital punishment upon any offenders whom he thinks guilty, without any reference to Constantinople, as he otherwise would be obliged to do by the law of the country. My impression, my Lords, therefore is, that it will not be necessary on our part to use any force or to assist in any way the Turkish Government in obtaining justice and retribution for this horrible massacre. The Turkish Government is entirely ready to do its duty in the matter. It has proceeded, I must say, most energetically up to this moment, and Sir H. Bulwer is convinced that the Pacha will do all that is necessary. I trust that I shall be able in a few days to state to your Lordships what steps the Pacha has taken to do justice for the outrage at Jeddah.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN KEY.

SIR JOHN KEY, Bart., of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, Chamberlain to the city of London, and twice its Lord Mayor, whose death occurred at his villa, the Manor House, Streatham, on the 15th inst., from an attack of gout, was the son and heir of John Key, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, by his wife, Marian, daughter of Bluet Jones, Esq., great-grandson of Sir Garret Smith, Bart. He was born the 16th August, 1794. He first entered the Corporation of London as Alderman in 1823, having been elected in that year for Langbourn ward. In 1824 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in 1830 became for the first time Lord Mayor. At the period of the great agitation for Parliamentary reform Sir John Key was a leading supporter of the Reform Bill; and the City, to mark its favour to the measure and the man, again elected him Mayor for 1831; and on the 2nd of August of that year he was created a Baronet. He was M.P. for London from 1832 to 1833. In 1853, the Chamberlainship becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Brown, Sir John offered himself as a candidate for the office; and, after a severe contest of seven days, was elected. Sir John was highly and deservedly respected by his colleagues in the Corporation, and by a wide circle of friends. He married, the 17th August, 1814, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Francis Green, Esq., of Dorking, and Denmark-hill, Surrey, and had issue two sons, of whom the younger died, unmarried, in 1843, and three daughters, of whom the two elder are married—viz., Mrs. Edward Hilton, of Darwen Lodge, Lancashire, and Mrs. George Parbury, of Brighton. Sir John is succeeded by the elder and only surviving son, now Sir Kingsmill Grove Key, the second Baronet, who was born in 1815, and married, in 1842, Maria Sophia, second daughter of G. H. Hahn, Esq., of the Orchard, Wandsworth, which lady died in 1853.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR.

CAPTAIN JOHN SINCLAIR was the eldest son of Sir John Sinclair, seventh and present Baronet, of Dunbeath, Caithnesshire, and was born the 2nd May, 1822. He entered the East India Company's service in 1842, and was posted to the 39th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, in which corps he was Adjutant for many years. About four years since he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie second in command of the 3rd Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent; and, while leading this regiment at the siege and capture of Jhansi, he, on the 5th April, 1858, gloriously lost his life thus:—Finding a strong party of the rebels had taken possession of an old house within the walls of Jhansi, Captain Sinclair resolved to dislodge them, and, while in the act of using his rifle, a musket ball from the enemy entered above his left eye, and came out at his right ear. He was carried into camp speechless and unconscious, and lived but for two hours. The moment the regiment found their leader had fallen, the men were so enraged that they rushed into the house and put every man to the sword, upwards of eighty—not one escaping. Major W. A. Orr, commanding Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, thus reports Captain Sinclair's death:—"It is with feelings of the deepest regret the officer commanding announces to the Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, the death of Captain John Sinclair, commanding left wing 3rd Regt. of Infantry, H.C., killed by the enemy on the morning of the 5th inst. In him the public service has been deprived of a zealous, active, and valuable officer, and his friends have to lament the loss of one whom to know was to admire and respect, and who was endeared to them by his many amiable qualities. Major Orr feels assured the regret for his untimely loss will be sincerely and universally shared." The tenantry in Scotland of the Captain's father, Sir John Sinclair, have solicited his sanction to erect a marble monument to his son's memory at their expense, as a mark of their affection for Captain Sinclair himself, and their respect for his bereaved family. Captain Sinclair's two surviving brothers are also officers in the E.I.C.'s service.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES DOUGLAS.

THIS young officer, who fell mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading his men against the fort of Rooha, in Oude, on the 14th of April last, was the only son of Captain Douglas, of Bowmore, island of Islay, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and formerly of her Majesty's 16th Regiment. Lieut. Douglas, who was in his thirty-second year, entered the service (after having qualified at Sandhurst) as an Ensign in the Canadian Rifles, about nine years ago. Having served creditably in Canada for six years, he, in the early part of 1855, exchanged into the 42nd. He was with that regiment in the Crimea throughout the latter part of the Russian war. He was a very talented and promising officer, and his loss to the 42nd is much regretted, not only by his brother officers, but by the men, to whom he had endeared himself by his many soldierly qualities. In a letter received from Lieut. Colonel Cameron, commanding the 42nd, that gentleman thus speaks of him:—"Lieut. Douglas was ever foremost to distinguish himself; a most brave and promising officer, whose loss I deeply deplore."

LITERATURE.

THE INDUS AND ITS PROVINCES. By W. P. ANDREWS. W. H. Allen and Co.

The day has at last arrived when British India, emancipated from the nepotism of Leadenhall-street, will be ruled for the joint benefit of the native population and of the industrious classes of the United Kingdom. The old pagoda-tree will no longer be plucked by the exclusive hands of the nominees of the Company. The railway, the steamship, and the electric telegraph will enable enterprise to develop resources which have lain dormant for a century under our reign. Up to 1813 the trade of India was a strict monopoly, but in that year it was partially relaxed. At that date the commerce between India and England was not quite £2,500,000, exports and imports included; and it was stated in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons by such distinguished men as Warren Hastings, Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir John Malcolm, that any extended demand for European goods was highly improbable—an error in judgment which should teach us caution in giving implicit credence to whatever emanates from nominal authority. All, however, were not deceived by this concurring testimony from men of the highest names. In 1813 Lord Grenville made a noble speech against this dismal prophecy, and as the sentiments he enunciated are as applicable to our own times as they were to his we shall extract some few passages. "What shall we say," exclaimed his Lordship, "to those who deny the possibility, not of opening new sources for the commerce of mankind, but of enlarging its present channels—who tell us that the trade we now carry on with India must, in all times, be limited to its actual amount? Strange and unprecedented necessity which has thus set bounds to human industry and enterprise, arresting the progress of commercial intercourse, and by some blasting and malignant influence blighted the natural increase of social improvement with full and confident assurance! May we repel these idle apprehensions. By commerce commerce will increase, and industry by industry. So it has ever happened, and the Great Creator of the world has not exempted India from this common law of our nature. The supply, first following the demand, will soon extend it. By new facilities new wants and new desires will be produced." Subsequent events have proved the accuracy of Lord Grenville's judgment. Every relaxation of monopoly has been followed by an extension of trade. It was not till 1833, when the commercial privileges of the Company were abrogated, that an Englishman not in their service could reside in India without their licence. By the charter of 1793 an Englishman without a permit or passport was declared guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour; and even by that of 1813 he was treated as an intruder, and was rendered liable to fine and imprisonment. Such laws strangled competition, and prevented internal improvement. We have seen that the exports and imports united only amounted to £2,500,000 in 1813; but, from the appendix to the Parliamentary report of 1853, it appears that an immense increase took place directly the monopoly was destroyed. Here are the authentic figures:—

| | | Imports into India. | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | Merchandise. | Bullion. |
| 1834—1835 | £4,261,106 | £1,893,023 | £6,154,126 |
| 1840—1850 | £10,299,888 | £3,396,807 | £13,696,699 |
| | | Exports from India. | |
| | | Merchandise. | Bullion. |
| 1834—1835 | £7,993,420 | £194,740 | £8,188,160 |
| 1840—1850 | £17,312,209 | £971,244 | £18,283,543 |

It is by contrast that the action of progress is most impressively illustrated, for which reason we have made this slight reference to the past, as introductory to some remarks on the wise and enlarged views of Mr. Andrews for the improvement of the magnificent country comprised in the valley of the Indus. For all commercial purposes he shows that Scinde and the Punjab are inseparably connected. Their common port of export and import is Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, while the Five Rivers would always facilitate and augment the trade of the mighty stream. "The immense triangle, broadest between Kurrachee and Peshawar, and tapering almost to a point below Moulton, would cover an area of 130,000 square miles, inhabited by a population of 24,000,000." Of this immense area we may form a more vivid idea when it is compared with that of Great Britain, which only covers 53,000 square miles. The Punjab territories contain 81,625 square miles, and a population of 12,717,821 souls as taken by the Census enumerators in the year 1855. The average density of the population is 155 to the square mile, though it varies from 62 to 334. The native principalities under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Punjab comprise an area of 102,884 square miles, with a population of 6,750,600 souls—in the proportion of 65 to the square mile, though varying from 36 to 257. The revenue of the Punjab is put down at £2,000,000; that of the native principalities, paid to their own rulers, at little short of £1,500,000. Here, then, is the great field for agricultural and commercial enterprise to be developed through the Indus, the Five Rivers, and the port of Kurrachee by a judicious system of inland navigation, the steam flotilla being connected with railways.

From the report of the Punjab Government in 1856 the importance of these magnificent lines of intercommunication may be readily appreciated. It shows that the trade of the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries must ever find its natural outlet at Calcutta, while the commerce of the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries, art and science assisting nature, would pursue the course of the Punjab rivers to the Indus, and find its terminus at Kurrachee. "A line drawn from north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions; and if the same facilities were created westward which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner as the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta." The products of North-Western India, and also of those of Central Asia beyond that frontier, would flow to Kurrachee, which would become the entrepot for Oriental and European exchanges. The Scinde Railway would run from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, a distance of 123 miles. From Hyderabad to Moulton the Indus would be navigated by the steam flotilla. By railway Moulton would be connected with Lahore, whence a branch would run to Umritsir, which would be the northern terminus of the line. That town has a population of 122,000 inhabitants, while Lahore has one of 94,000. Umritsir is the great mart of the Punjab, and one of the first commercial cities of Upper India. It is further proposed in this comprehensive plan to extend the Scinde and Punjab Railway up to Peshawar. From this last point all the trade of Central Asia would be commanded.

The valley of the Indus produces excellent coal, which has been tested for steam navigation purposes, and found to be excellent. Timber suited for building and railway purposes abounds. There is an abundance of fibrous substances; cotton of superior quality, wool, silk, linseed, and flax, may be obtained in considerable quantities. Wheat is plentiful and cheap; while salt, of the finest quality, might open out an extended trade. Mr. Andrews devotes a chapter to the comparative advantages of colonisation in India and Australia, and invites Englishmen to locate themselves in the fertile valleys and slopes of the lesser Himalaya, which abut upon and bound to the north the Punjab and Upper India. He observes that British labourers are not required, but British superintendents of native labour, directing it into improved channels; for even now, with the least efficient industry, the soil is capable of returning three harvests in the year. There are also vast mineral treasures to be worked. He pronounces the Himalayan and Inter-Himalayan regions "wonderfully adapted for the European constitution," and declares them far superior to the intending emigrant than any portion of Australia. This chapter may be consulted by young men who cannot procure suitable employment at home and are not inclined to the hard toil of manual exertion.

Another chapter treats on the Indus Valley as a military highway, into which Mr. Andrews enters largely and deeply discussing the contingency of a Russian invasion of India. Want of space prevents our following him in that discussion; but we may observe that the plans of attack and defence are copiously elaborated. Mr. Andrews has done good service to the merchant, the traveller, and to the statesman by his former work on the Euphrates Valley and the volume now before us. His speculations are sound and useful, and we hope they may be realised.

THE COMMERCE OF INDIA. By B. A. IRVING, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS little essay, which obtained the Le Bas Prize at Cambridge in 1852, gives an account of routes successively taken by the commerce between Europe and the East, and the political effects produced by the various changes. The principal part of the materials are drawn from the acknowledged authorities, ancient and modern; the author adding little of his own beyond the reflections which the facts naturally suggest to an intelligent and thinking mind. The result is a birdseye view of the more important features in the history of India, from the time of its earliest settlement down through successive periods of external commercial relations and colonisation to our own day. Passing over the more remote periods of history, it was the Venetians, Genoese, Catalans, &c., who, in the middle ages, and down to the commencement of the modern era, carried on the commerce of the East with Europe. After the discovery of the passage round the Cape, the Portuguese and Dutch successively engrossed this important trade. The French, Swedes, Danes, and the British came later into the field; and so backward were we that within a hundred years ago, towards the end of the eighteenth century, the chief profits of the Danish East India Company "appear to have been derived from the importation of tea, which was sold to individuals who made it their business to smuggle it into Great Britain, where the duty was ruinously high." Since then what changes have taken place! Our East India Company's China trade established and broken up; and the duty on tea reduced so low as to render smuggling an unprofitable business.

The morale of our connection with the East is a subject upon which there is greater difference of opinion than on any other branch of our external relations; it is a subject, too, the facts of which are very imperfectly understood. The value of the acquisition, properly utilised, might one day become very great; but we think it is erroneous to assert that, directly, the country has been very considerably enriched by the contributions from this quarter. Mr. Irving, however, thinks otherwise: he considers that by our contributions levied upon Oriental despots, independently of the profits of our colonial possessions and commercial relations in the West, we became the great moneyed power of Europe; and that it was by means of the money derived from that source, no less than her arms, that England "liberated Europe from the French Auccourt. From the most paltry German principality to the Czar himself, every Court in Europe, from Lisbon to Stockholm, was the thankful recipient of subsidies, but few of which were ever repaid. Those whose liberty she did not with her own arms secure, she paid to fight their own battles, to gain their own freedom. She paid them with the revenues of her commerce and the plunder of Indian Monarchs. Strange thought! The hordes which Eastern despots had wrested from their oppressed subjects supplied the nations of the West with freedom and independence." This, as we need hardly repeat, is far from an accurate view of the facts of the case: the plunder of "Eastern despots," if all collected in one lump, would be but as a drop of water in the ocean of our war expenditure during the past century.

In conclusion we cannot pass over without remark the fact that in now printing this essay, produced half a dozen years ago, the writer does not think it necessary to make any reference to the startling changes which have taken place in the East since its compilation; whether by qualification of the text, or the addition of other matter. Accordingly, in the winding up of the chapter on the "Commerce of the English with India," we are told, in stereotype phrase, how, "under the Company as masters, India has risen to a pitch of prosperity which she never enjoyed under the best of her Mahometan Monarchs;" how "her inhabitants sow their seed and reap their harvests in security," free from Pindarce and Mahratta freebooters; and how,

under our peaceful sway, an empire as powerful as it is extensive is gradually becoming consolidated. How mightily this is confirming the strength of our country! How vast are the reciprocal advantages of such a connection it is more easy to imagine than describe.

This might read very well, in 1852, in a Cambridge prize essay; but appearing now, without comment or apology, it serves only to remind us how very little was then known, even at Cambridge, of the tenure and merits of our Oriental empire.

LETTERS FROM SPAIN IN 1856 and 1857. By JOHN LEYCESTER ADOLPHUS, M.A. Murray.

THIS volume contains strictly what its name implies, a series of letters addressed by the author to his wife "during two short vacations passed in travelling through part of Spain in the interval of very different occupations." The writer's style is lively and intelligent, and his adventures sufficiently diversified. To all who know anything or care anything about Spain and the Spaniards, as they appear before tourists at the present day, he will prove an agreeable companion. He will take him to Gibraltar, and Cadiz, and Seville, and then to Granada and the Alhambra; and, lastly, after visiting other places, will scamper with him over the Pyrenees: he will *cicerone* him to theatres, bull-fights, cathedrals, and evening parties; and he will descant equally agreeably upon ladies' dress, the etiquette of Spanish society, and the pictures of Zurbarán and Murillo. He is much struck with the extent and strength of our rocky stronghold, Gibraltar, where he remained two or three days; and he states to his wife: "That was a mistake in the address of your letter, 'Gibraltar, Spain.' Gibraltar is not considered Spanish; and the first note I received here was from a gentleman apologising for not coming to see me because he was engaged that morning to ride 'into Spain.'"

We do not intend to draw upon the author's abundant materials descriptive of men, manners, and matters in Spain, which our space would not permit our doing to an extent to satisfy reasonable curiosity. Let those who wish to have a last glimpse at Spain as she is, and who aspire to travelling within or around her rocky shores before the railroad system shall have changed the face of her society and the order of her going, glance over Mr. Adolphus's agreeable pages.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHERBOURG.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company having been applied to by a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of the members of the House at Cherbourg, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to that port, have liberally placed a vessel at their disposal without charge. It is therefore proposed that members who wish to be present on the occasion shall repair to Southampton on the evening of Tuesday, the 3rd of August, sleep on board, and start for Cherbourg at an early hour on the following morning. The trip will probably extend over four days, as the vessel is not to leave Cherbourg on her return until the Friday evening. An intimation has been sent by the Committee to all the members now in town inviting them to be present; and it is estimated that about 200 will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Sebastopol of France. The expense to each person will be about £5.

CONSECRATION OF NEW ZEALAND BISHOPS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Tuesday, the 24th of August (St. Bartholomew's Day), for the consecration of the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, B.D., of Merton College, Oxford, Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, in that city, who has been nominated by her Majesty's Government to be first Bishop of the newly-erected see of Nelson, New Zealand. The ceremony will take place in the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth. On the same day, if the formalities can be completed in time, the Rev. Charles J. Abraham, B.D., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and well known as an Eton tutor, will be consecrated to the new bishopric of Wellington. In connection with the increase of the episcopacy in New Zealand, another see will be forthwith formed for Taranaki, an exclusively Maori district, of which Archdeacon William Williams will be appointed Bishop. As soon as these arrangements are carried out there will be five bishoprics in New Zealand, over which, as a province, Bishop Selwyn will act as Metropolitan.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. R. P. Coates to be Surrogate for the diocese of Rochester; Rev. A. H. Williams to be Chaplain to the Marchioness of Londonderry. *Rectories*: Rev. C. F. Child to Holbrook, Suffolk; Rev. E. A. Litton to St. Clement's, Oxford; Rev. G. Smith to Kilrea, diocese of Derry; Rev. J. St. G. Williams to Ballynakill, Waterford; Rev. W. Williams to Llangar, Merionethshire. *Vicarage*: Rev. F. Southgate to Northfleet, near Gravesend. *Cure*: Rev. A. Drury to Harston, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Jennings to Rhyll, Flintshire; Rev. H. A. Olivier to All Saints', Colchester; Rev. R. W. Teesdale to Barnard Castle.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT COMMITTEE have already obtained subscriptions to the amount of £4000, and they are now seeking designs for a monument to the Scottish hero to be erected on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT CHESTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Royal Agricultural Society continues to work quite up to its good intent. It does not suffer even from its own success. The character of this annual meeting is still in the ascendant. The show is almost always "better than ever," while its intrinsic merits are more substantial and really useful. It is no slight matter either to go on thus gradually improving. Some would have it the happy consummation had been arrived at years since, and that little need was there to do more. Prizes for implements were not required; and Shorthorn, Devon, and Hereford, Down and Leicester, great pig and little pig, had achieved such excellence that many a famous breeder thought he had done enough.

But this Chester meeting proves the society may do yet more. It is remarkable, indeed, for the great step it is taking in further developing the resources and improving the cultivation of the soil. The chief feature of the show is the steam-plough. Other premiums for both implements and stock may have their customary interest, or even yet increasing attractions; but the great queries of the week have been—will the council give the premiums for such a substitute for the plough? and, if so, to which of them? Only second in importance are the steam-engine trials, bringing all the most renowned manufacturers together after a three years' peace.

The steam-plough contest has been virtually reduced to a match between Fowler and Smith, of Woolston. The former, which really does ploughman's work in a very beautiful style, has been year by year commended into now something like a perfect implement. It would be almost incredible to say at what expense these various alterations have been made; but the inventor has spent quite a fortune upon them. The Woolston system—the idea of a practical farmer—is the very reverse of this. There is no ploughing in the proper acceptance of the word. The land is simply broken up, with by no means the comely look of Fowler's well-laid furrow. Still it is a very efficient instrument, thoroughly working the soil, and already in use with many agriculturists. The machinery, moreover, may be had at little more than half the cost of the other (£400 against £750). Acting up to their instructions, however, there is little doubt but that the judges will recommend Fowler's plough for the £500 prize, and strongly commend Mr. Smith's cultivator, scutfler, or whatever it may be termed.

At the trial of the eight-horse power steam-engines, three years since, that of the Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston, gained a very remarkable and somewhat unexpected triumph. Great was the discussion that followed the award, and immense the anxiety now to ascertain how far the firm could yet maintain their supremacy. The Tuxfords are again first, and their victory is not merely a credit to themselves, but an almost equal satisfaction to the society. It proves they did not select the wrong engine at Carlisle, but that they recommended that which was really the best. The *Times* thus writes of Tuxford's performance:—"The trials have been conducted with greater strictness than on any previous occasion, yet Tuxford's, Clayton's, and Hornsby's engines stand in the same relative position to each other as at Carlisle. On that occasion the unsurpassed performance of the prize engine was attributed to the great number of its tubes; but here we have an engine of precisely similar construction, only with about half as many tubes, again successful over all competitors. And this engine has not only proved the soundness of the principles on which it is built, but is remarkable for the extraordinary finish of the workmanship—not in polishing up, but in trueeness of fitting and the uniformly excellent and beautiful adjustment of the parts to each other. The peculiarity of Tuxford and Son's engine consists in the cylinder being vertical, so as to avoid the oval wearing of horizontal ones; while the working parts are inclosed in an iron 'house' at one end of the boiler, and kept free from dust and under lock and key when not in use. They had also a horizontal engine in the yard, and the judges were offered whichever they chose for trial. The engines chiefly sent out by this firm have both flues and return tubes—a somewhat more expensive construction, but giving the greatest durability and freedom from liability to leakage or burning." Of course the Boston engine takes the chief prize, while a neighbouring firm—that of Hornsby—stands first with that of twelve-horse power. It would be impossible here to do more than glance at the endless rows of improved machinery here exhibited—a greater show even than usual, and still with less gim-crack or fancy workmanship. The judges and public, in fact—thanks to the tuition they receive at these meetings—have come to appreciate what is really worth having, and a prize implement must be a useful one.

Never was there seen such a show of stock as at this Chester meeting. Never were the classes generally so well filled. In many cases they were little less than a whole series of prize animals; and the judges, as a consequence, were longer than usual over their duties. Their decisions confirm very strikingly the already-established repute of certain breeds and breeders. The most promising pupils are by no means yet equal to their masters. The first-prize Shorthorn bull was bred by the late Lord Ducie from Mr. Bates's famous Oxford Tribe. He was bought, if we recollect aright, for a long 'price at the Portworth sale, by Lord Faversham, in whose name he stands here. He is a beast especially commendable for fineness of quality as well as for symmetry of form. The first-prize cow is from the herd of the well-known Mr. Booth, now for some time the most successful breeder of the improved Shorthorn; and a spirited Scotchman, Mr. Douglas, of Atholstanford, supports him with some of his own sort. Mr. Stratton, of Wiltshire—the Booth of his district—is also distinguished in these classes.

Then, taking again the most fashionable breed of sheep—the Southdown—Mr. Rigden is first, first, and first, for everything; and Mr. Rigden is one of Mr. Jonas Webb's most steady customers. Mr. Pawlett, as of yore, asserts his position with the Leicesters; and those long-established flock-masters, the Hewers, Lanes, and Gurnes, have all the best of it with that capital cross, the Cotswold. These last series of awards come as a curious commentary on the rather vainglorious challenge of Mr. Beale Browne, who, by this showing, would have been beaten over and over again. Oddly enough, the Duke of Richmond is second in every instance to his neighbour Rigden in the Down classes. But the two are old opponents, and always assuring each other when they meet that "I shall beat you next time."

Lord Bateman leads off a long range of beautiful Herefords with a well-known bull, whose almost only fault is his obesity. Messrs. Quartley and George Turner are once more selected as the most learned in the properties of the neat and bloodlike Devons. The entry of these is not numerous; but Mr. Quartley's cows are worth going a long way to see. Then there are dairy cows, Highlanders, a pure Brahmin, and "Welsh breeds," of course, although scarcely in such force as might have been expected.

Horses, pigs, and poultry, complete the catalogue. Amongst the cart-horses, the chief feature is the success of the Suffolks, seldom in the ascendant at the national meetings. The first-prize aged stallion, "Emperor," is a horse of some note—both conquered and conqueror in his own country. He is the property of Mr. Bodham, and the younger horse of Mr. Crisp, both owners famed as breeders of the sort. Some of the cart-mares are also of great excellence, and the class altogether superior to the hacks and hunters. The best thoroughbred stallion was but the bad second best of last year; and the hack and pony stallions were the two only really good lots. The ponies were especially commendable.

Of pigs there was scarcely the average number, but they were mostly good. The judges, indeed, characterised the small sows as "a wonderful class," and had seven or eight out before they could find a best. The choice ran on the white for colour, and Colonel Towneley, of Shorthorn celebrity, was, on mature deliberation, declared to have the call.

The society's meetings do not offer much attraction for the ladies with the show of poultry; but butter and cheese come in conventional proximity with eggs, particularly as market wares; and never was there such a display of Cheshire cheese. One side of the old Roddee was fairly flanked in by their "coloured or white." No wonder, either, there was plenty of competition, for one lot of four cheeses brought the lucky maker a prize of no less than a hundred pounds. Let us duly record the happy man as Mr. Willis, of Ridley Hall. And then straightway these four cheeses were railed in like "the Derby Day" picture at the Royal

Academy; while each bore a label, in letters of gold, that one was intended as a present to Victoria, Queen of England; another to Napoleon, Emperor of the French; a third to Lord Derby, as First Lord of the Treasury, and the fourth to Lord Berners, as President of the show. A local committee formed the prizes and brought up the cheese, so that the illustrious recipients have, appropriately enough, the county alone to thank.

MUSIC.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE the season closed brilliantly on Saturday last. The opera was the "Trovatore," and the favourite danseuse, Mlle. Boschetti, made her first appearance in a divertissement. The National Anthem was sung, as usual; there was a crowded and fashionable house, and everything went off with the greatest *éclat*. The season thus terminated, though highly successful, has been very uneventful. It began on the 13th of April, when Mlle. Titiens made her début in this country as *Valentina* in "The Huguenots," and was at once acknowledged to be one of the greatest actresses and singers of the day. Her subsequent appearances, in "Don Giovanni," in the "Nozze di Figaro," in the "Trovatore," and in "Lucrezia Borgia," confirmed and strengthened that opinion; and the enthusiasm she excited went on increasing from the first night of the season to the last. Piccolomini, already so great a favourite, has continued to be as attractive as ever. Besides her former parts of *Violetta*, *Norina*, *Zerlina*, &c., she appeared in a new character—*Luiza Miller*, in Verdi's opera of that name; but, notwithstanding her beautiful acting and singing, the piece had little success. Alboni has maintained her position as the great contralto of the day. Her *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore," and *Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia," still put all rivalry out of the question. Her assumption, too, of the part of the *Gipsy Queen*, in Balfe's "Zingara" (Bohemian Girl), added immensely to the effect of that opera. Giuglini, too, has fully maintained his high position. He has laboured indefatigably during the season, every tenor part of importance having been assigned to him; but he has all along been thoroughly "up to his work," and has achieved all the success he so richly deserves. The conductorship of the orchestra has been divided between two very competent men, Signors Bonetti and Ardit, and the instrumental band and chorus are entitled to praise, as regards both strength and discipline. The beautiful dancing of Marie Taglioni, Rosati, and Pocchini has done much to enhance the attractions of the ballet; but the ballet is no longer what it has been, either at Her Majesty's Theatre or anywhere else. The extra performances at reduced prices began on Tuesday evening, when "The Huguenots" was given precisely in the same manner as during the season. These performances have been eminently successful, and on each night money has been refused at the doors; but the engagement of Mlle. Titiens at Vienna, and the rest of the company at Dublin, will scarcely allow the performances to be extended beyond another week.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA there is not yet any indication of the close of the season. Before its termination two things, which may be called novelties, are promised—Herold's "Zampa," an opera not performed in London for many years; and "Don Giovanni," with a new and powerful cast, and "with alterations in the music by Signor Alari." All that we have to say at present is, that Signor Alari is a bold man.

The arrangements for the approaching LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL are now completed. It is to be in aid of the funds of the General Infirmary of that town, and will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of September, terminating on the Friday following. The principal singers engaged are—Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Sunderland, Madame Weiss, Mlle. Piccolomini, Miss Dolby, Miss Palmer, Madame Alboni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Cooper, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, Mr. Santley, Signor Rossi, and Signor Vialetti; forming a body of vocalists sufficient for the adequate performance of every class of music. The orchestra and chorus will be on the same great scale as the other leading provincial festivals. Dr. Sterndale Bennett, the Cambridge Professor of Music, is the conductor. The morning performances will include Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Haydn's "Seasons," Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," Bach's "Passions-Musik," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." At one of the evening concerts a new cantata, by Dr. Bennett, entitled "The May Queen," will be performed.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—This elegant and commodious theatre was opened on Saturday for a limited season by Mr. George Webster. The leading production was the adaptation of the opera of "La Traviata" as a melodrama in four acts, in which Mrs. Charles Young, supported the personated the heroine, and rendered the part with considerable feeling, though somewhat deficient in the physical force requisite for giving full effect to the more violent situations. Mr. Belton, as her deluded and indignant lover, on the other hand, was rather coarse in his vehemence and excessive in action. We cannot congratulate the adapters on the grammatical elegance of the libretto, and, though manifest pains have been taken to modify the objectionable parts of the story, we still believe that it will be found impossible to remove the wholesome prejudice that exists against placing such subjects on the stage at all. An extravaganza, under the name of "The Lancashire Witches," succeeded, which, it is but fair to say, was mainly indebted to the singing of Mrs. Howard Paul and the burlesque talents of Mr. Tilbury for the amount of approbation with which it was received. The house was very fairly attended.

STANDARD.—The Adelphi company appeared again at this theatre on Monday, in "The Green Bushes" and "Our French Lady's Maid," and were well received by a numerous audience.

STRAND.—The management have resorted to revivals, and played to very fair houses the pleasing drama of "All that Glitters is not Gold." Marie Wilson has distinguished herself in the part of *Martina Gibbs*. The prices have been judiciously reduced, and the public have accordingly patronised the performances to a much larger extent than formerly.

OLYMPIC.—Miss Wyndham, the deservedly popular actress, announces her first benefit at this theatre, to take place on Monday next, July 26, when she offers a sufficiently attractive programme in "Ticklish Times," "Boots at the Swan," and "Leading-strings." It is much to the credit of the fair *bénéficiaire* that she at least has always kept faith with the public. The clearness with which she conceives and the care with which she develops her characters, as well as the good taste which always marks her costume, have deservedly rendered her a favourite with the habitués of the Olympic. We may add that she has an additional claim on the support of all lovers of art, being the daughter of an artist of considerable celebrity, the late Mr. F. C. Turner.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—This popular collection has recently been augmented by the addition of many minor improvements, and more particularly by an important group of figures representing the King, the Queen, and the Prince Royal of Hanover. The figures, both for correctness of portraiture and artistic skill, are worthy of high encomium. There is also added to the collection a single figure of the highest character for truth of likeness and for animation—viz., the effigy of his Excellency Mr. Buchanan, now President of the United States of America, and formerly Envoy from the American Government to Great Britain. This excellent statue has been modelled by Mr. Tussaud, a relation of the proprietor of the collection.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are announced to give their comic and musical entertainment "Patchwork" at this popular hall during Mr. Albert Smith's absence abroad. They commence their season on the 2nd of August.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—A public meeting was held at the Princess's Theatre on Wednesday morning, presided over by Mr. C. Kean, who had kindly offered the use of his theatre for the occasion, with the purpose of taking into consideration the project of founding a home for supernumerated actors under the above title. The announcement had excited considerable interest, and the house was crowded in every part. Mr.

Kean, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting, stating that a gentleman named Mr. Henry Dodd had offered five acres of land and the sum of one hundred guineas for the purpose of commencing an institution to be called "The Dramatic College." Mr. Kean properly took the opportunity of advocating the claims of the profession, which had been represented, as he said, by a man of deeds and a man of mind—by Edward Alleyn, the munificent founder of Dulwich College, and William Shakespeare, the immortal English dramatist. The actor could not be too highly valued as an agent of civilisation; and, in the winter of his life, deserve sympathy and help. The report of the provisional committee (which was read by Mr. Cullenford) stated that the five acres of land were beautifully situated, and that "the Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatrical Funds" had volunteered to erect the first two buildings. A letter from Mr. Buckstone further announced that "the General Theatrical Fund" would erect a third; Mr. Kean himself stated that he would be responsible for a fourth. Mr. Charles Dickens, seconded by Mr. William Creswick of the Surrey, moved that the report be adopted, and the gift of land be accepted. Mr. Dickens rendered a high testimonial to Mr. Charles Kean, who, in his opinion, had never acted better than on that occasion, when he had displayed the large spirit of an artist, the feeling of a man, and the grace of a gentleman. He drew also a witty contrast between the bond which the *Shylock* of the evening would have to insist on and that into which the meeting was entering—the latter, unlike the former, to continue valid and binding for ever, because benevolent and good. Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Harley moved the resolution for the appointment of trustees, who were Messrs. C. Kean, B. Webster, C. Dickens, and W. M. Thackeray. Mr. B. Webster and Mr. Robert Bell moved the third resolution, that a subscription should be entered into. The former promised to supply from his own estate in Wales a sufficient quantity of stone for the facings of the tenements and the construction of the hall. Sir George Armytage, seconded by Mr. Frank Matthews, moved that Messrs. Coutts and Co. be the bankers for the West-end, and Messrs. Roberts and Co. for the City. The subscriptions read from his list by Mr. Cullenford amounted to about £700, and a large addition was collected in the theatre. The institution thus established, it is proposed, shall provide residences and pensions of not less than £25 per annum to ten males and ten females, at the respective ages of fifty-five and fifty; and also a schoolhouse and funds for the maintenance and education of the children of actors.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS IN MUSIC PRINTING.

THE printing of music has hitherto been a most expensive and laborious process. A music-book is not read like any other book; it is placed on the piano, or on a desk, or, if held in the hand, is kept far away, so as not to impede the delivery of the voice. Every part of the type must be bold and clear. But the difficulties attending musical typography have been very great, arising from two causes: the necessity for building around the notes a continuous staff of five lines by the accumulation of an infinitesimal number of small fragments of lines; and the preservation of that beautiful grouping of the passages in the music which with the music-engravers passes under the generic term of "picture." The laying out, or picturing, the music is with the engraver a comparatively easy matter, but with the music-printer the difficulty has been almost insuperable. The grouping of quavers, semiquavers, and demisemiquavers; of turns and graces; the introduction of slurs and marks of expression, and of ledger lines, have hitherto been accompanied with a stiffness and hardness of outline which, to the eye accustomed to the beautiful variety manifested by the engraver, is anything but agreeable. Many attempts have been made to secure that *curve* which is the source of so much grace and elegance in engraved music, but all such attempts have failed, with the exception of the new inventions by Mr. Gustav Scheurmann.

To secure freedom of operation, Mr. Scheurmann, in the first instance, discards the staff, and by so doing he has been enabled to create a fount of music type which certainly far exceeds in beauty any previous attempt of the kind. On reference to the song printed by this method which appears in our present Number it will be seen that there is an order in the disposition of the music which up to this time has been unattainable by every other known music fount. Nothing appears broken or disjointed; and the reason is that, by the new process, the music is set up in comparatively large pieces of type, so much so that the number of pieces used in a page may be averaged by tens against the hundreds used in the old methods. One result of this change is, that a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age can set up three or four times as much music in one day as the most able and experienced hand can do with the ordinary types. And, as the number of punches required for the new type is very far less than that used for the old, the type is less expensive, and, being of larger size, is much more durable, and maintains its clearness and sharpness of appearance for a much longer time than do the small and minute particles which occupy the cases where the old methods are followed. Thus there is a great saving of outlay in the first purchase of the type, and at least a saving of 75 per cent in the wages of the compositor.

The setting-up of the music without the staff having been done, the staff is either set up in a separate chase or form; or it is, by an interesting and novel invention, amalgamated by a short process with the notes themselves. A cast is taken of the music, and the staff is impressed into the mould without the expense of having a frame for the lines. Where two frames are resorted to, one for the notes and the other for the staves, and it is not thought necessary to stereotype, they are placed in one of Mr. Scheurmann's newly-invented presses, and the music is first printed, and then the staves, or first the staves and then the notes. This process must not be confounded with that invented by Mr. Edward Cowper, some twenty or thirty years ago, of which there is an interesting description in Mr. Savage's valuable work on typography. That process certainly accomplished the feat of first printing the lines and then the notes; but the notes, and lines, and construction, and adaptation of press were in no way similar to the more simple and more important processes of Mr. Scheurmann. With Mr. Cowper's process, economy and dispatch were out of the question; whilst with Mr. Scheurmann the music is perfected at a saving of expense and with a degree of celerity that are altogether beyond example.

There is another important feature attached to Mr. Scheurmann's inventions, and that is the facility it offers for printing the same piece of music in different keys. Our readers are well aware that, for English voices, the beautiful songs of Verdi and Meyerbeer are commonly published in several keys, the original key demanding too great a strain upon the ordinary vocal organ. By a slight alteration in the type, a mere change of position in the notes, and an alteration in the sharps or flats, there is produced an edition in another key. We learn that a company is in the course of being formed with an amount of capital sufficient to bring Mr. Scheurmann's patent into extensive operation; and there is every reason to believe that his new typographical process will make an entire change in the state of musical publication.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND AND HIS TENANTRY.—A most unusual and gratifying testimony was borne on Tuesday last to the high esteem and affection in which the Earl of Eglinton is held by the tenants on his Scottish estates. About 180 of them, in a body, waited upon the noble Earl in Dublin, and presented him with an address congratulating him on being a second time elevated to the chief governorship of Ireland. His Excellency received the deputation in the warmest manner. The proceedings were witnessed by the Earl of Mayo, Lady Fanny Lambert, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Tighe, Miss Noakes, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardlagh, the Ven. Archdeacon Gould, Sir Bernard Burke, Colonel Doyle, Captain Williams, Mr. Joseph Boyce, Mr. Joseph Cooper, and Mr. Rawley. Mr. Meikle, one of the tenants, read the address, and his Excellency made an affectionate and most eloquent reply. In the afternoon the tenantry were entertained in regal style by the Lord Lieutenant at a grand dinner in St. Patrick's Hall: covers were laid for two hundred. The band of the 68th Regiment attended, and played a selection of Scotch airs during the dinner. After the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Lieutenant's health was enthusiastically drunk, and the toast as feelingly and warmly acknowledged by his Excellency. The tenantry have since been present at a review specially ordered for them, and have also met with a most friendly reception from the citizens of Dublin.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.—The London and North-Western Railway Company are carrying flour from Lincoln to Manchester for 7s. 6d. per ton. Out of this sum they have to pay 1s. 2d. to the Midland Company for toll from Lincoln to High Peak; also a toll to the Cromford and High Peak Company, and a mileage of the receipt to the Whaley Bridge and Stockport line, and their own working expenses. Thus the public get for 1s. 6d. what costs the London and North-Western Company some 15s.

IN Trinidad the inauguration of the statue of the late Governor, Lord Harris, took place in the Council Chamber on the 22nd of June. The present Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Chief Justice, with other influential residents, took part in the proceedings.



SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF "LA BRESILIENNE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN.

THE BALLET OF "LA BRESILIENNE."

THIS pretty little ballet, at the new Royal Italian Opera House, Covent-garden, has sustained its character well throughout the greater part of this season. The ballet of "La Bresilienne" is not quite new, having been brought out in the latter part of the season previous to this; but a charm has been given to it by the graceful dancing of Mdle. Zina Richard, who made her first appearance in London this season. Her attitudes are truly elegant, blended with such lightness as almost to astonish the spectator. In her character she is ably supported by Mdle. Deleschaux and Monsieur Desplaces. Our representation shows the point in which the lovely Indian is fascinating the naval stranger. In the background is the beautiful scene by Mr. Beverley. Our clever little danseuse is from the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, in which city she has gained much applause; as also in Paris. We understand that she is engaged for the next three years at the Royal Italian Opera House.

PARIS DEMOLITIONS. THE RUE DE LA MONTAGNE SAINTE GENEVIEVE.

WE have much satisfaction in presenting to our readers the accompanying Sketch of this celebrated old street in Paris, as it appeared till within a very recent period. In fact, the demolition of that part of it which occupies the foreground of our Engraving is only just accomplished, and the houses on the left, as far as Tabac-Vins, no longer exist. The corresponding houses on the opposite side are also undergoing destruction at this moment for the purpose of opening one of the new arteries of circulation on the left bank of the Seine. This old street, built on a very rude ascent, is situated in one of the most populous quarters of Paris, and has at its base the Place Maubert, and at its summit, leading to the Pantheon, the ancient Church of Saint Etienne du Mont, celebrated as having been the scene of the assassination, by the priest Verger, of the last Archbishop of Paris, Mons. Sibour.

The Rue de la Montagne Sainte



PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—THE RUE DE LA MONTAGNE SAINTE GENEVIEVE.

Geneviève was thus called because it led to the Abbey of St. Geneviève, situated upon the mountain. It was anciently named Sainte Geneviève la Grande, Sainte Geneviève du Mont, and Saint Geneviève des Boucheries. This last denomination was given to it on account of several butchers' stalls having been permitted to be established therein about the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries. Moreover, this was a privilege always accorded to the abbey of Sainte Geneviève.

The College of Laon had its entrance in this street. Guy, Canon of Laon, treasurer of the Sainte Chapelle of Paris, and Raoul de Presles, united in 1314 to found this college.

At No. 37 was formerly situated the College de la Marche. It was founded in 1420 by Guillaume de la Marche and Beauve de Vinville, for six scholars, subsequently increased to twenty. In execution of a decree issued in 1808 the University came into possession of this college.

At No. 52 was situated the Seminary of the Thirty-three. Claude Bernard, called the "poor priest," founded it in 1633. He assembled there at first five scholars, in honour of the five wounds of Our Saviour; subsequently twelve, in honour of the twelve Apostles; and, finally, thirty-three, in memory of the number of years during which Jesus Christ lived.

At No. 55 was the College of Navarre, at present forming part of the celebrated Ecole Polytechnique.

At No. 83 was the principal entrance of the College of Hubant, or of Ave Maria. It was founded in 1336 by John de Hubant, Counsellor of the King, in a house which he had purchased of his Majesty for 180 livres, and in which he established four poor students, with principal and chaplain. The college afterwards took the name of Ave Maria, on account of the founder having placed over the doorway the words "Ave Maria" in gold letters.

We have given these historical details of the old street because they cannot fail to be interesting at a moment when a large portion of this street is undergoing a transformation which will render it scarcely recognisable to those who are not kept informed of the changes now taking place in its appearance.



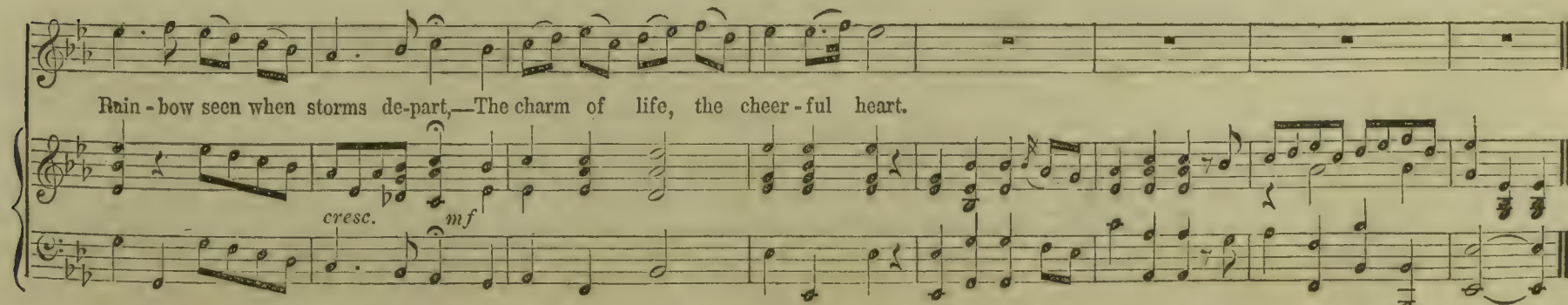
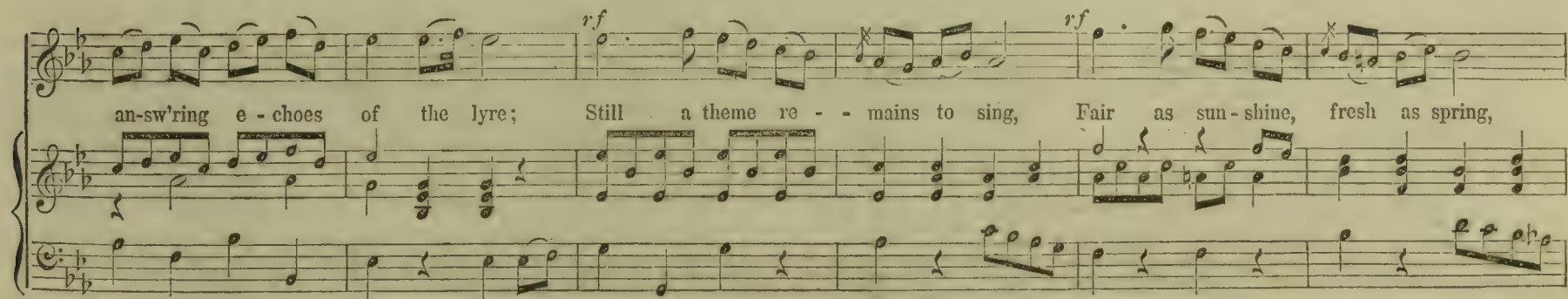
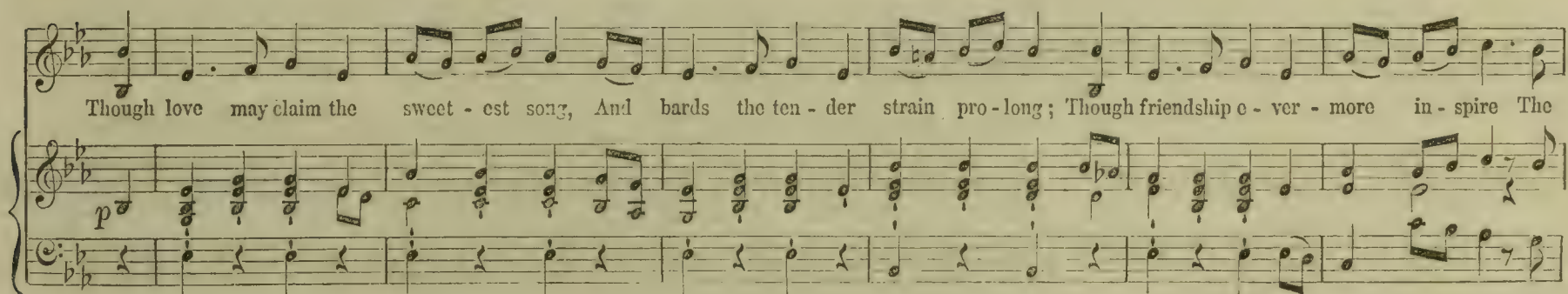
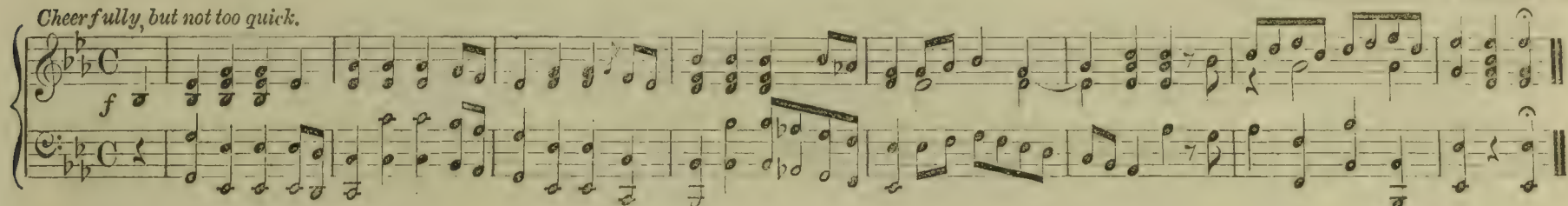
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II.

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Warmth amid the winter showers,
And glory to the summer flowers.

And happy shall his portion be,
Whatever sorrows he may see,
Who, when his daily toils are o'er,
Shall meet this blessing at his door :

III.

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Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS.—SELLING OFF, a large lot of Black Glacé Silks, at 11s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SILKS.—SELLING OFF, a large lot of Striped and Checked Silks, at 11s. 6d. the Full Dress. Flounced Silks, at 12s. 6d. the Full Dress. And Mohair Antiques, at 18s. 6d.
Patterns sent post free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, Mourning Mantles from 1 to 5 Guinea; Mourning Bonnets from 1s. 6d. to 3 Guinea; Mourning Skirts from 1 to 10 Guinea.

BLACK SILKS of Superior Make. The wear guaranteed. Capital qualities at 39s. 3s., 42s. 4s., 45s. 5s., and 6s., to the richest goods. Patterns of all the New Makes free at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

GRAPE BALZARINE, in black, the lightest and strongest material made, universally admired, and much recommended for seaside wear, the colour being perfectly fast. Patterns free at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

BLACK BAREGE, that will not split, so much to be desired, quite new makes, and not more expensive than the ordinary kind. Patterns free at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

NEW HALF-MOURNING FABRICS, in a great variety of New Patterns. Clearing out at HALF PRICE, great bargains, suitable for seaside wear. Patterns free. At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

FAMILY MOURNING, at moderate charges. Skirts trimmed deeply with the mode, from 3s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantle and Bonnets to match. Patterns would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and despatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice. Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS.—PETER ROBINSON'S ANNUAL SALE of Spring and Summer Silks at Reduced Prices has now commenced.
Checked, Striped, and Plain Silks, at 1 guinea the Full Dress.
Extra Rich Checked and Plain Silks, at 12s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Fancy Silks in great variety, at 11s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Several Cheap Lots of Flounced Silk Robes.
List of Fancy Silks, at 11s. 6d. the Full Dress.—The new Gros d'Airique, Jaspers, Foulards, Piccolomini Bar Broché, Malt, Bayadere Bar, Berlin Stripes, and Florida, &c.
Patterns sent post-free.
Address, PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 107, Oxford-street.

END of the SEASON.—CHEAP MUSLINS. Messrs JAY beg to announce they are now offering to their customers a variety of patterns in good Muslins, which they can specially recommend for cheapness and for wear. These muslins are less than half the price usually paid for the same quality. Patterns sent post-free.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, JAY'S, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

END of the SEASON.—Messrs. JAY having a few Pattern Mantles left on hand, they have the honour to announce these Mantles will be sold at a reduction from the cost price. Messrs JAY have just prepared Mantles for the Seaside and for Travelling of the cheapest description, and these Mantles are made up in the best style of the season.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, JAY'S, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

CLOSE of the SEASON.—REDUCED PRICES.—French Muslin and Lace Sets; Lace Capes, Jackets, and Berthes; Fancy Muslin and Lace Dresses, Muslin and Silk Mantles, Embroidered Petticoats, Children's long and short Frocks, white Blouse and Lace Veils, Morning and Evening Caps, and all fancy articles the least out of condition, have been reduced to about half-price.
HAYWARD'S, 81, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).

INDIA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS beg to announce the arrival of several Cases of first-class INDIA CASHMERE, of magnificent design and quality. These Shawls have been received by Messrs F. and R. direct from Cashmere, and are well worthy the notice of the connoisseur. Their extensive purchases at the late Great India Sale are now cleared and ready for inspection.—The Great Shawl and Clock Importers, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street. India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS, of Scotch Watertproof Tweed, in all the hatters and plain colours, for travelling and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks. Patterns free.—By appointment to the Queen. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street (four doors from Wig-street).

LADIES are invited to inspect the Stock of WATERPROOF CLOAKS and JACKETS, suitable for travelling and seaside wear, at FRANK LAUGHTON'S, 7, Devonshire-terrace, Notting-hill, W.

SCOTT ADIE'S NEW LINSEY WOOLSEYS are now on view. Patterns forwarded free.
Scott Adie, the Royal Tartan Warehouse, 113, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street).

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
BAILEY'S BASKETS.
Trimmed and furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive lists, with prices, sent free by post.

A DAY AT LONDON BRIDGE STATION.



S the Almanack says of the last week in June in the Greenwich latitude, so must we say of the London-bridge Station, there is "no real night" there, if night is the period of repose and quiet. It is not a little difficult, therefore, to determine where we ought to begin the "day" in

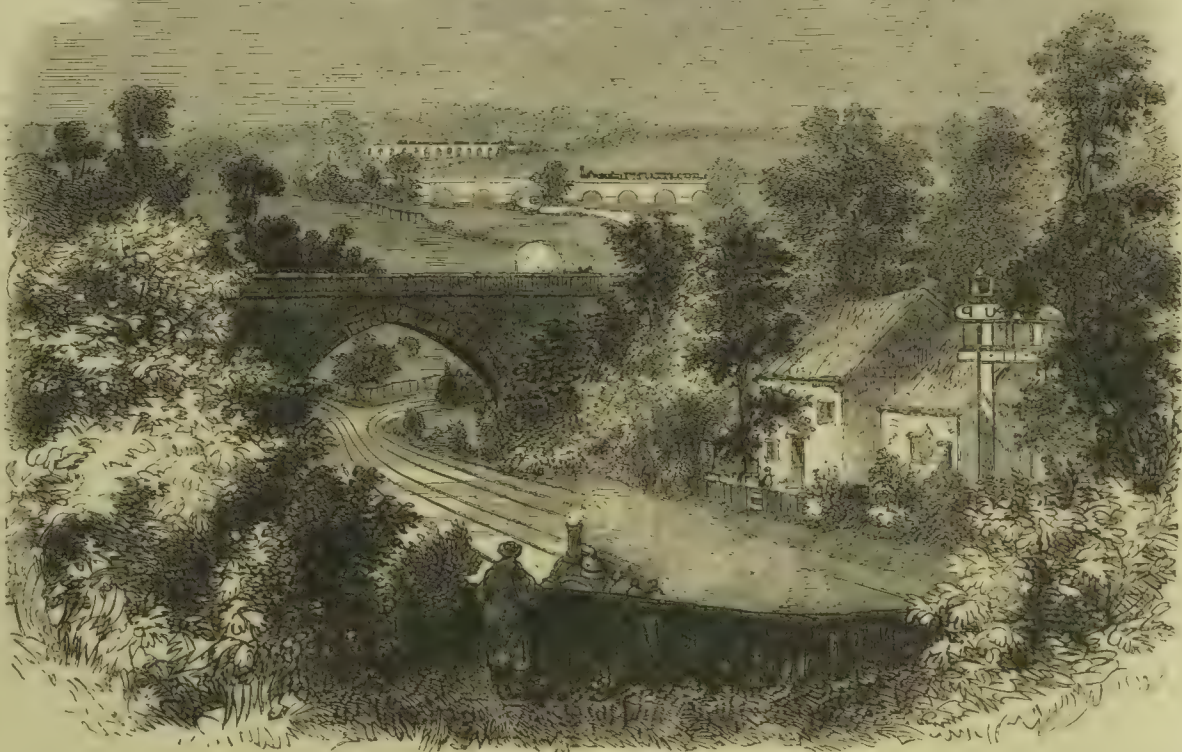
that ever-busy locality, since how can anything have a definite beginning which can never be said to end? Whether we begin our reckoning with the legal day, at twelve o'clock, midnight; or with the natural day, at sunrise; or with the astronomical day, at twelve o'clock, noon; or with the Judaical day, at six p.m., we shall find the epoch marked by no perceptible pause or break in the exciting series of life, activity, and locomotion. The daily railway epic is constructed in strict accordance with the critical canon, and, wherever the commencement may be placed, always plunges us at the very beginning *in medias res*. Scarcely—for our visit is paid in holiday time—scarcely has the "tidal train" come in than the Whitsuntidal trains are preparing to go out. Nay, we are constantly perplexed by the most singular confusion of chronological sequence. Long after the early excursionists have departed for sylvan glades or seashore sands, with a long day of toilsome pleasure before them, and exultant in the freshness of Monday morning, there arrives the "up" express from Dover, with a large convoy of jaded and weary travellers from the Continent, who feel that they have still to perform the ceremony of going to bed on Sunday night.

But escaping, with all the ease of a German "transcendental philosopher" from the "time element" (as he calls that succession of ideas which common mortals register in diaries, measure by chronometers, and proclaim by the tongue of Big Bens), let us attempt to describe the course of twenty-four hours' work at the London-bridge Station. And first we must consider what that work is. There are many wonderful "centres" of intelligence in this great metropolis. The Post Office is one, where correspondence from every part of the world is first concentrated, and then diffused again to its appropriate destination. The printing-office of a newspaper is another, where tidings of events gathered from the four winds, with the newest of new ideas upon men and things—upon politics, science, literature, and art—furnished by many of the brightest intellects of the age, are impressed on myriads of sheets, which thence issue forth to constitute the ever-demanded and ever-renewed pabulum for the mighty monster called Public Opinion. But at London-bridge there has grown up within the last twenty years a "centre" of distinct, and in some respects still more important, character; for there men do not exchange letters or even ideas—but themselves. They go there in bodily presentment to be transferred elsewhere, and this "elsewhere" fills a very wide range. A curious and distinctive feature of this, among the many metropolitan railway stations, is its universality. If you want to go anywhere you may, and in most cases must, go to London-bridge. The extent of the journey varies through an infinite series of gradations. One person who intends merely to spend a few hours lying on the green turf of Greenwich Park, or in the Crystal Palace, purposing to be back again at Westminster before the announcement is made that "Mr. Speaker is at prayers," jostles in the portal with the tourist who has just "booked through" to the confines of Europe, and actually stops the way for the young traveller to whom the trajet to Folkestone is but the first stage in a journey which will carry him deviously round the globe, and end possibly thirty years hence in an Indian grave or an English peerage.

Between Tooley-street and St. Thomas's Hospital, in front of the new pinnacle clock, and through a column-guarded aperture, lies the way which leads to the ends of the earth. On the average about one hundred and fifty thousand travellers—counting only the "paying passengers"—pass up that avenue outward bound every twenty-four hours. During the summer months and upon occasions of special attraction this number must be doubled, or something more. But a counter-current of equal dimensions sets in the contrary direction. The London-bridge Station is no Cacus's den. It cannot be said of it that the footprints point only one way—that there are *nulla vestigia retrorsum*. On the contrary, the influx quite counterbalances the outflow; and even of the individual components of the current it is found that, like the Thames waters that rise and ebb through London-bridge, nine-tenths of the human particles which are borne away on the daily stream are brought again by the returning tide. Standing at this entrance on some bright summer afternoon, a hurrying throng passes before us of most varied character and complexion. The tide of humanity at Temple-bar was, three-quarters of a century ago, the great point of attraction to the scholar whose profound erudition was, after all, subordinated to the love of his species. His ideal would have been more perfectly realised by the present daily exhibition of passing humanity at the London-bridge Station, with the advantage that, instead of a mere miscellaneous crowd, the passers-by have each a distinctive character and obvious destination, calculated to give very pleasant occupation both to the philosophical and philanthropical faculties. Close by him there would brush a man shaved, *endimanché*, and eager—urging on his flushed wife and tottering child, in hurry to catch the train. It is some citizen who has got a half holiday and means to spend it in Greenwich Park. His pocket is weighed down by a stone-ware bottle containing beer. His spouse has safely stowed away somewhere a neat packet of tea and sugar. When tired of walking in the park, and after the stone bottle has been emptied, they intend to pay twopenny for boiling water at some local hostelry,

and may possibly treat themselves and their progeny to shrimps, winding up the entertainment with a pipe for the husband, and a glass of grog, of which the wife will not decline a few modest sips. The whole trip will cost two and threepence, railway tickets inclusive. We are happy to say that this triad is one of ten thousand. As they pass on to the terminus there dashes by a well-appointed equipage, containing another trio of travellers—father, mother, and child. The carriage is topheavy with imperials, and crammed inside with furred cloaks, railway wrappers, travelling sacs, "sinking-cases" (vide Captain Chamier's "Narratives of Tourism"), and other adjuncts of aristocratic voyagehood. Lady's maid and valet are in the rumble; the courier, bewhiskered, befogged, and begirdled, precedes the convey in solitary dignity and a Hansom cab. The party are bound on the grand tour. It will travel *en mîlor*: it will spend a couple of thousand pounds in covering half as many miles of journey, and will bring home a few faint reminiscences of Ehrenbreitstein and the Rhine—of the Boulevards, the Corso, and the Colosseum—of the cascade at Tivoli, the Dom at Milan, and the glaciers at Chamouni, with far more vivid recollections of the *cartes* and charges at Continental hotels and the round tables at Homberg. The triad is one in ten thousand. But, as an ingredient in the daily business of diurnal railway traffic, there is little account made of them. At the London-bridge Station there is small respect of personages. According to their degree, and the price paid for their tickets, they are provided with somewhat more luxurious accommodation *in transitu*, but in all material respects travellers of every rank partake an equal destiny. They are all fastened to the tail of the same

yesterday lovers, and are this afternoon husband and wife. On American rivers there are secluded cabins set apart for special occasions and favoured passengers, under the denomination of "brides' apartments." Our railway system recognises no such distinction; yet even railway porters, beneath their bluff and uniformed exterior, have hearts not unsusceptible of sentimental influences. For a couple such as we have described they have been known to discover a coupé, which all subsequent applicants were assured was "quite full." A few minutes pass. A few hundred passengers hurry by, on foot, in carriages and cabs, to catch the outgoing train. At length, just before the minute of departure, a cluster of hack-cabs, containing the last arrivals, explodes at the station. The first to alight is the practised gentleman from the Foreign Office. He has driven down in a Hansom cab. Twenty years' experience have taught him how to time his arrival to the minute, since he has spent about half the period behind post-horses, on board mail-steamers, or in express-trains, always hasting, yet never in a hurry, travelling light, because he means to travel fast; whose face is so well known throughout Europe that the douaniers at all frontiers, and the sentinels at all gates, allow him to pass without even asking for his passport, but who carries within the small Bramah-locked case slung across his shoulders a big envelope sealed with the broad Foreign Office seal, inclosing a missive which determines the issues of peace or war, and which, when promulgated in future blue-books, may determine the existence of a Ministry. Close behind is a vehicle conveying a youth, the orphaned son of some Indian officer, who is on his way to enter upon an appointment which Leadenhall-street has granted after long solicitation, but which is welcomed by the destitute widow as affording a certain provision for her son. The lad departs for an unknown world with the conviction that he has his fortune to make. At the station he passes the bronzed Indian civil servant who left Europe forty years ago with similar intention and in equal poverty, but has now returned with a fortune of half a million. Following hard at headlong speed, and actually jostling one another in the narrow entrance, are two vehicles containing two "powers" of the commercial world. One, who passes by manifestly in a state of arithmetical coma, being absorbed in computations touching the prospective gains of a contract he intends to conclude for railways in Russia, canals across the Isthmus of Darien, or steamers to Australia; the other, having left his office door locked, his bank account overdrawn, and a multitudinous series of bills fast coming to maturity, is escaping, with false whiskers on his face and some ready cash in his pocket, from the disagreeable consequences which must ensue when Mr. Hemp proclaims sentence of outlawry against defendants who have somehow failed to put in an appearance at the summons of their creditors. The procession closes with a pair of groups which are reproduced with curious similarity some twenty times a day upon the departure of as many trains. First comes a cab containing a "party" who are just exactly in time. The bell has rung its last peal, the door is just closing, the inspector shouts to them to make haste with their tickets, and the locomotive screams awfully. The lady is nervous and forgets her parasol; the leary cabman charges double fare, which the gentleman humbly pays, not having time or spirit for a wrangle. The "party" race up the platform, jump into different carriages as vacancies offer, each member suffering much from their mutual separation, and enduring still sharper agonies at the idea that the luggage must have been left behind. This set of belated travellers journeys by every train. Secondly, there arrives, half a minute behind our hurried friends, another "party," who are "just in time to be too late." The door closes with a bang just as their cab drives up the avenue, and the policeman outside automatically shifts the "indicator" on the notice-board, intimating that the "next train for ——— starts at seven p.m." The "party" will have four hours to wait. All their arrangements for enjoyment or travel are disorganised. Loud is the consequent explosion of wrath. The gentleman remarks sarcastically upon the time consumed by ladies in putting on their bonnets. The lady retorts by inquiring into the business which had kept him at the club until two o'clock over night. Both combine their forces



engine, carried at the same rate, delivered in the same minute at the terminal station, and subject to the same perils if any accident should happen. Among the democratic agencies of the train, the railway is, after all, the most potent leveller. It reduces all ups and downs, all questions of higher and lower, to something like a dead flat. At most it is a mere matter of gradients, practically and socially; the lofty are brought down, and the lowly elevated; and, if some eminence should prove insurmountable, the difficulty is cut through by a tunnel.

Following the lordly equipage comes a modest brougham, containing a couple who are evidently oblivious to the crowd and turmoil around them, having eyes only for one another. Their names may be found recorded in to-morrow's *Morning Post*, under the designation of "marriage in high life." But neither the stare of three thousand curious spectators at St. George's, nor the long-protracted ordeal of a Gunter's déjeuner, and the eloquent speeches in Eaton-square have extinguished all natural feeling in the pair who were

in assailing the wretched cabman, who shields his dilatoriness behind the excuse of crowded streets. Grumbling and savage, the "party" kill time as best they can in the neighbourhood until the next train leaves—one result of the exertion being a letter to the *Times* bitterly denouncing the disgraceful overcrowding of vehicles on London-bridge.

We have lingered long enough at the porch: let us pass into the temple. In its ground plan the London-bridge Station resembles nothing so much as a man's left hand. At the entrance is the wrist, through which all the nerves, muscles, and arteries must necessarily pass. Above, the limb expands into a broad palm, just in front of the station, and is then subdivided into five fingers. At the end to the left is the little finger, represented by the Greenwich line, which is really a very little one, and cannot grow bigger even if it wished, as the Park and Observatory stop the way. Next comes the North Kent Railway, representing the "ring finger," which is at this moment extended to Canterbury, and will one day be pushed on to

Dover, forming the most direct and indissoluble union between England and the Continent. The middle finger is represented by the South-Eastern, which possesses a distinct pair of rails for exit and entrance at the station, and at the other end is enabled to transmit passengers and goods *en route* for the utmost boundaries of Europe, but meanwhile is compelled by Act of Parliament to employ and hire, for the many miles between London and Reigate, the Brighton rails. The latter holds the place of forefinger in the series, and has indeed some claim to be called "index" to the rest of its companions. Finally comes the thumb—happily not engaged upon any disreputable enterprise, but pointing vigorously towards the Crystal Palace, to which it conducts upon lines of rail specially laid down for its own behoof.

The building itself, through which access is gained to the various lines, need not be described to anybody, since everybody has seen it. Some critics have expressed regret that the opportunity for erecting a "splendid architectural façade" should have been lost. Considering the manner in which other opportunities of the sort have been improved (?), we cannot pretend sorrow at finding only a plain, business-like edifice, surmounted by a clock (a railway station without a clock would be like a man without a conscience), pierced for windows above, and tunnelled beneath by divers doorways, arched openings, and other entrances for passengers, luggage, and carriages. On the ground floor each particular line of the quintet occupies its special compartment, comprising, generally, three thin slices of area, extending from front to rear, and used as booking-offices, waiting-rooms, and carriage-way, arranged in order something like the positive, negative, and acid elements in a galvanic battery. Interposed amidst the series, somewhere about centre, are a telegraph-office and a "lost-luggage" office—that depository of so many hopes and agonies. On the first and higher floors of the structure are board-rooms, secretaries' offices, engineers' apartments, and other indispensable adjuncts to an edifice which is not merely a house, but a regular hive, of business and book-keeping. Much complaint is made of the curtailed space appropriated to the accommodation of such extensive transactions. The public feel the inconvenience below, in the confined waiting-rooms and narrow platforms, and the official staffs of the different lines find themselves equally cramped for room above. In fact, the ground appropriated for business in the building, or for trains and travellers behind it, under the shelter of the iron roof for the five railways concentrating at the London-bridge Station, is far less than the Great Western occupies at Paddington for its one single line. But the evil is unavoidable. The whole area on which the station stands is an artificial level. Built upon arches, it is suspended in mid air, more wonderfully than the "hanging gardens" of Babylon, looking down from an altitude of seventy feet upon Tooley-street, and sending forth its convays along an elevated route which lifts them above the chimneys of Bermondsey. We must travel some miles down the line, part company with the Greenwich rails, receive affluents from the Bricklayers' Arms and the new West-end Terminus, cross the Croydon Canal, and get well on our way to New Cross, before we are permitted to touch the natural level of mother earth. Space which has to be made by building up to a height of fifty or sixty feet from the ground must needs be economised. Every yard of surface occupied by the London-bridge Station is as completely "forced" as a strawberry at Christmas.

The arrangements of the rails and platforms are planned like those of the offices, and for each several railway, sandwich fashion. The Greenwich traffic, which seldom includes any luggage worth mentioning, is connected by two lines of rail, used alternately for "up" and "down" trains, with a narrow platform screened off from the rest of the series under a confined shed. Next, to the right, are the North Kent rails, comprising three lines—one for arrivals, another for departures, and a third spare one for empty carriages, with platforms for the "in" and "out" traffic on either side. Its neighbour group belongs to the Dover line, and presents a width of ground which, spanned by a single roof without intervening supports, was unmatched in the world until new Paddington Station was built. It extends over three rails, two platforms, and a carriage road. The Brighton, Croydon, and Crystal Palace series of lines come last, chumming together under one span of roof, but sociably contriving matters so that special pairs of rails are appropriated for the arrivals and departures of the long and the short trains respectively, with platforms, carriage road, and spare rails for "making-up" as common property. Just beyond the roof-spanned area these various lines begin to interlace one another, the pattern being further confused by rails leading to turn-tables, coke-stores, and engine-sheds (which look very much like the "loose boxes" of a training establishment), water-tanks, and miscellaneous sidings—the whole constituting a labyrinth through which it seems marvellous that the most experienced "pointsman" can find the clue. But (as Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs observes) "There is a form in these things, my dear Madam, there is a form; and, being done in due form and order, the business, with all its complications, is done rightly."

If the rails below are in such entanglement, what can be said of the property itself, as represented by companies or possessed by shareholders, lessors, lessees, debenture creditors, and numberless other denominations of proprietors in first, second, and third ranks, whose accounts are kept in the offices above, and who are all more or less interested in the general traffic returns? This is indeed a "mighty maze," in which it were hopeless to look for a plan. As the whole series grew out of, or stuck themselves upon, the little original Greenwich line, the various boards from time to time accomplished a succession of fusions, amalgamations, extensions, purchases, and leases, whose final result defines the keenest perception of the most deeply-interested proprietors. Among the directors there may be one—among the legal advisers of the different companies there are probably a few—who really can say how matters stand; but to the general public the problem is far more intractable than a quadratic equation. Parliament has, of course, done its part to augment the confusion. We were told not long since that the various railways belonging to the London-bridge group have been built, or are worked, under the expensive and bewildering guardianship of one hundred and thirty-seven several Acts of Parliament. As the directing board obtained leave to try their luck with four more distinct bills in a single week lately, this estimate is probably under the mark. But even as it stands the series would fill a big volume of the statute book to its own share.

The scene transacted at the station throughout the livelong day is of that never-ending, still-beginning order, whose impressions chase one another through a spectator's brain until at night nothing is left but a confused idea of rush and torpor, of hurry-scurry and repose, succeeding each other for sixteen hours together with monotonous variety. Of ordinary trains, during the month of July (*vide Bradshaw*), there start to Greenwich 49 per diem; on the North Kent line, 29; to Dover and Margate, 15; to Brighton and the South Coast, 14; to Croydon and Epsom, 24; to Beckenham and other short stations, 11; and to the Crystal Palace, &c., 25: total, 167: all starting between 6 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., or at the rate of nearly ten per hour, giving an average of one to every six minutes. The arrivals are just as numerous. This catalogue does not include the excursion trains, which vary in number from day to day; nor the "special trains," which convey away grand ambassadors on their mission, or bring up Royal visitors *en route* to Buckingham Palace. Some years since the morning newspapers were constant customers to the railway companies for special trains, especially during the season of country meetings on some important political question, or at a general election. The telegraph has, however, now altogether superseded the train in sending up reports much cheaper, much quicker, and quite as long. On the occasion of an interesting double debate in Parliament during the present Session a report of the proceedings, extending to eight printed columns, was telegraphed from London to Manchester in the course of the night, and duly appeared in the *Examiner* at breakfast time next morning. But, besides the public telegraph, wires are carried along almost every railway line, for the purpose of communicating business matters from station to station. Messages of this character arrive at the London-bridge Station about every five minutes during the whole day. Generally speaking, the intelligence thus communicated is interesting, and sometimes intelligible, only to the railway people themselves. By way of specimen:—"London Station, 2.32 p.m. Received the following signal:—'Reigate, 12.0. Dover left 2.22. 12 carriages, 5 vans, 1 horsebox.'" In a few minutes later comes a message from Tunbridge, requesting that "the 10 a.m. empties" may

be sent back as soon as possible. A third telegram announces that the signal-post at Staplehurst station is out of order, and the caution is at once promulgated among the engine-drivers on duty, especially those of the fast trains who are wont to dash by that station without stopping.

Before ending our "day," it may be interesting to describe the simple process by which the daily accounts are made up, and moneys gathered, as accruing from the diurnal traffic. Every passenger knows that, after paying for his ticket at the departure station, he has to surrender it, at the peremptory summons of "Tickets, please!" to some baton-bearing official before arriving at London-bridge, or to the policeman at the gate of each country station. Every one also has admired the ingenious machine by which, in two rapid dips, his slip of pasteboard is duly dated and numbered in order of succession. In order to return these tickets, and keep accounts square, every station-master down the line is supplied with a leathern case, closed by a lock, to which the cashier at London-bridge keeps a duplicate key. In this case he incloses all the tickets accumulated during the day; and, putting all the money received during the day in a bag, transmits both together, with an abstract of account on a printed form, by some "stopping train" especially designated for this purpose. All the bags, and all the accounts, and all the money from every country station on the line are therefore received together; and the consequent process of reckoning, entering, and comparing the various consignments of cash and tickets is very rapidly completed. The railway "day," so far as the cash accounts are concerned, ends at eight o'clock. Anything received afterwards goes to the morrow's account. The contrivance for sending up money from country stations to the central office is highly ingenious. The guard of the train brings with him a big iron-bound box, constructed with two openings above and below. To the upper division every station-master has a key; and when he lifts the lid he sees nothing but a shallow tray. Putting the money-bag on this tray, he closes the lid, which locks with a spring; and, in the act of shutting, a trap opens and the money-bag falls into the reservoir beneath, to which no one but the responsible functionary at the London-bridge Station enjoys access. By this simple method several dozen parcels of cash are daily transmitted from various stations to the head office without the possibility of mistake, and a gross revenue collected and "accounted for" amounting, as we see from the last returns, to the enormous sum of £411,000 in the course of a single se'nnight.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE two Houses are fast becoming reduced to their normal condition on the approach of August: they are just about sweeping up the crumbs of legislation, and setting things in such order that this great, and enlightened, and self-governed country may be delivered up to the conduct of an Executive in which, despite of many appearances to the contrary, no one exactly believes, and to the protection only of the newspapers. A curious state of things is the Administration of this constitutional land during the six months in the year that it is deprived of the amusement which Parliament affords, and the opportunity which that institution gives for procuring what is wanted by means of badgering the Ministry at five o'clock for four days in the week. As soon as next month opens, the Legislature will have faded away; and the Ministers, at least the ornamental heads of departments, will have dispersed in all possible directions; and we shall be left to the guidance of our real Government—the permanent staff of clerks in the public offices. No one ever exactly discovers the difference; and one is sometimes tempted to think that a good deal of the paraphernalia of administration might safely be got rid of, and our native British millions be as well governed by a single Minister and a council as the two hundred millions of India whom we persist in saying are under our paternal rule. However, this is not the place to indulge in such speculations, but if possible to catch the aroma of Parliamentary facts.

The Commons have, as they say, given up morning sittings; that is, they do not meet at twelve in the day, but they compensate for it by keeping up until past two o'clock every morning. Although they do get up spasmodic debates, practically they have done their business, as the introduction of the Appropriation Bill, that chartered harbinger of the long vacation, proves. The numerous Committees of Inquiry have closed their labours, even that on the Thames has made its report; and silence reigns in the long corridors on the river front. The Lords, however, are busy enough with private business in their low, small committee-rooms, which are so very inferior to those of the Commons in every respect, the main advantage they possess being that most of them look out into Old Palace-yard instead of on to the great sewer of the metropolis. Talking of that, one is reminded that there is actually a whole and regularly-shaped measure before the Lower House, as contradistinguished from the fragmentary bits of patchwork legislation which is the staple of the matter with which they have now to deal, and that is the Main Drainage of the Metropolis Bill. When Mr. Disraeli introduced it, one suspected, the moment he began, that not much in the way of a measure was to be expected, for he spoke in his loftiest style, and all his opening sentences were downright blank verse, which was not exactly adapted to a bill which commits the metropolis hand and foot to Mr. Thwaites and his concentrated essence of vestry board, with the dangerous addition of the command of three millions of money. In the discussion on the second reading there was evidently an uneasy feeling, and members of all classes could not help displaying their sense of the curious unsafeness of the step. But then they all seemed to think that, let what would happen, a mess would be made of the business, and that perhaps after all it was better to let the Metropolitan Board of Works have the credit of the confusion worse confounded that is certain to ensue than to incur the responsibility of casting a doubt on the omnipotence of Parliament. Why, under these circumstances, and with this feeling prevalent in the House, as was patent to any observer, Lord John Manners should have worked himself up into a fearful rage, and scolded till he was so hoarse as to be unable to articulate, one does not see. But perhaps the plan is his own (such a dish of skimmed milk does bear internal evidence of his workmanship), and he has naturally an irritable fondness for his first-born legislative measure, weak and rickety as it is.

It is a remarkable instance of the lingering fondness for the exercise of their craft by members of the House of Commons, even in the last stage of physical exhaustion, that the opponents of the Jew Bill have been pertinaciously resisting it as well as they could under such hopeless circumstances. To be sure, Lord John Russell has not shown any vigour in handling it; and accepts it much in the same manner as a lover would take a plain girl with £10,000 about whom he does not care, because he cannot obtain her handsome sister with £20,000, to whom he is passionately devoted, and is only reconciled to the match by the reflection that he is not going out of the family. The most he does is to appear in a yellow waistcoat, it being a relic of his former habits to dress as nearly like the cover of the *Edinburgh Review* as possible when he is about to deal with any question of civil and religious liberty. Some plain talk, if not some sound sense, proceeded from Mr. Knightley, who is a sharp specimen of a young Conservative squire, when, covering his real feelings under a sort of

awkward jocoseness, he intimated his obtuseness with regard to understanding why the leader of his party should be the man to pass a measure of this kind; and he was, perhaps, more effective by taking this line than Mr. Newdegate succeeded in being when he sadly and mournfully bewailed this last falling away of the last of the leaders in whom he can ever put trust. Well, these excellent but slow-going gentlemen are only learning their first lessons in the art of Conservative government on Radical principles. It is to be supposed that we have had the final set and organised debate of the Session in the discussion on Mr. Roebuck's motion about the Hudson's Bay Company. The preliminaries were all as formally and precisely arranged as they could have been in a vote of want of confidence in Ministers in the month of March; all obstructions were cleared away, and there was a fair field and every favour shown to the hon. member—except an audience. Mr. Roebuck's solemn, Sir Oracle style always borders on that region from which it is said there is but one step to the ridiculous, and it is in that part even when, as he usually does, he rises in the face of a full and excited House by lamplight; but it is a little too much of a good thing when he is addressing some thirty or fifty members listlessly lounging on the faded green benches, under the sickly light which pervades the House of Commons by day. Then one is not carried away by stilted periods and rounded sentences, whose only end seems to be to declare that Englishmen are the wisest, greatest of mankind (so they could be if they were not sometimes the meanest), and really quite worthy of being the countrymen of the member for Sheffield. Considering that Lord Bury is a Keppel, and may be supposed to have some Dutch blood lingering in his veins, it is not surprising that he should develop geographical tendencies and colonising capabilities; and, truth to say, he is about the best young member of Parliament which the last election has produced; and, although he may run the risk of being classed among the smart young aristocrats who are supposed to condescend to learn something of the business of legislation in the Commons on their way to the Upper House—say, like Lord Goderich—he is really as unpretending in his demeanour as he is ready in speech, and full of knowledge of the subjects which he takes as his specialties.

The Lords have been very vigorously performing their functions as the sifters of legislation. The India Bill has gone through the process of percolation in the Upper House with very fair success. It is wonderful on the face of it, but not so wonderful when it comes to be accurately considered, that the hereditary legislators should deal with a measure in four nights which it took the representatives of the people four months to get into presentable shape. There is every difference, however, between creation and filtration; and thence is the solution of the mystery. It is not a little remarkable that it should come to light that, after all, the eccentric bill for the home government of India, which was laughed out of the House of Commons, was the sole product of the supposed practical genius of Lord Ellenborough. Here, no doubt, was to be found the more decided reason of his resignation than the threatened onslaught on the Ministry because of his famous despatch. He could have borne attack and obloquy; but ridicule was, as it is to most men, fatal to him. Well, it is not satisfactory to be jeered out of one's career in life, especially if one's ambition has always tended towards the lofty, the grand, and the magnificent. Nevertheless, judging from the conclusion of one of his speeches in the debate on the India Bill, Lord Ellenborough does not believe that his career is ended, for he sketched the Governor-General who alone would be equal to the present crisis in India in colours and in character which could apply only to himself. Does he really believe that function is still in store for him?

On looking back on the doings in Parliament during the past week, one is surprised to see what a vast, bewildering mass of business has been got through, and it is not easy to give the uninitiated an idea of the labour and industry which have been necessary to carry out what has been effected. With so much working power in our legislators, one cannot but feel a wish that they would spread their energies more equably over the whole Session, instead of concentrating them on the high-pressure work of the last month.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN SICILY.—Fearful ravages have lately been caused by storms in the provinces of Principato Citeriore, Terra di Bari, Terra di Lavoro, and Principato Ultra. The inundations caused by the rains destroyed several bridges, and washed away or choked the crops, while several persons were killed by lightning. The loss of cattle is stated to have been very large.

THE MUSEUM OF BASLE is about to be enriched by a remarkable specimen of the antediluvian animal world. About a month ago traces of petrifications were found in the valley of Bumbach, canton of Bern. Excavations were commenced under the direction of M. Meyrat, a Swiss geologist, and a skeleton of that large antediluvian animal, the ichthyosaurus, was discovered. This skeleton is about 42 feet in length.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A parliamentary return gives the names of the officers of the British Museum, the salaries they are paid, and the date of their appointments. The chief officer, Mr. Panizzi, has £800 as Librarian and £400 as Secretary. The Keeper of Printed Books, £600; of Manuscripts, £800; of Zoology, £600; of Geology, £500; of Mineralogy, £500; of Antiquities, £600; and of Prints, £500. The other salaries, very many in number, range from £400 to £150.

MILD WINTER OF 1748.—In a letter to Sir Horace Mann, dated Strawberry-hill, December 26, 1748, Walpole writes:—"Here am I come down to what you call keeping the Christmas! The weather is excessively stormy, but has been so warm, and so entirely free from frost the whole winter, that not only several of my honeysuckles are come out, but I have literally a blossom upon the nectarine-tree, which I believe was never seen in this climate before on the 26th of December."—*Notes and Queries*.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BANK ACTS OF 1854-55, in connection with the commercial distress of the autumn and winter of last year, was issued on Tuesday morning. The committee conclude that the commercial crisis was mainly owing to speculation and the abuse of credit, and that the assistance given by the Bank could not have been given but for the bullion retained in its coffers. The committee leaves it to the Executive Government to give further effect to the principles which have secured the convertibility of the bank-note.

LADY BULWER.—The painful dispute between Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and his wife has been arranged, as mentioned last week. Their son, Mr. R. B. Lytton, writes to the papers stating that Lady Lytton, who had been placed in a private house, not in a lunatic asylum, is now free from all restraint, and about, at her own wish, to travel for a short time, in company with himself and a female friend and relation of her own selection. Letters have been published from Dr. Conolly, who was Sir Edward's referee, and Dr. Winslow, to whom Lady Lytton's lawyers applied, approving of this course; and Dr. Winslow adds that it is "but an act of justice to Sir Edward B. Lytton to state that, upon the facts which I have ascertained were submitted to him, and upon the certificates of the medical men whom he was obliged to consult, the course which he has pursued throughout these painful proceedings cannot be considered as harsh or unjustifiable."

LIFE-BOT STATISTICS.—It appears from some valuable returns made to the Royal National Life-boat Institution by the officers of the Coast Guard Service and some agents to Lloyd's that there are sixty-four additional life-boats considered to be required on the coasts of the British Isles. The average cost of a complete life-boat establishment, such as that provided by the National Life-boat Society, is £300. The institution has already seventy life-boats in connection with it. Last year the life-boats of the society and those of local bodies rescued 399 persons from shipwrecks on our coasts; and during the last three years 1022 persons were, by the same invaluable means, saved from a watery grave. On the other hand, it is melancholy to add, that during the same short period 1522 poor creatures perished on our coasts from these sad disasters. It is believed that a considerable proportion of this large number might have been preserved if additional life-boats were on the coast. The committee therefore appeal with confidence to the public on behalf of the National Life-boat Institution, to enable it to carry out its philanthropic and national objects.

ARE SLAVE-LABOUR PRODUCTS INCREASING?

The late debate on the means of suppressing the foreign slave trade makes it now desirable to direct attention to the questions, whether or not the number of slaves is increasing, and whether the tropical products for which slave labour has in modern times been chiefly sought can be produced without slavery? We know, without the least doubt or uncertainty, that these products—such as cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco—the most of which can be produced out of the tropics, though not so readily, are supplied to the world in continually-increasing quantities, but that the number of slaves has therefore been increased by no means follows. In Russia the emancipation of serfs, began long ago, is now making a rapid progress, and will help, we believe, to shame the American Republicans into an imitation of the despotism they now affect to despise.

At present there is no other body of slaves in the world, except the serfs of Russia, so numerous and concentrated as those of the United States. According to the census of 1850 they numbered 3,204,313, having increased to this sum from 697,897, in 1790, when the first census was taken. The rate of increase has been about three per cent per annum. In the earlier years of the period importations of slaves from abroad continued, but latterly the increase has been wholly from the self-multiplication of the slave population. Supposing this rate of increase to be constant, the number of slaves in the States will be now about 4,000,000, the bulk of whom are engaged in growing and preparing cotton, and growing and manufacturing sugar, for the markets of the world. The production of cotton—by far more important than that of sugar in the States—has kept pace with the increase in the number of slaves. In 1823-4 it was little more than 500,000 bales; in 1856-7 it was 3,000,000. At the same time this largely-increased production does not suffice to supply the general wants. About 550,000 bales of cotton are annually worked up into manufactures in the States themselves; the bulk of the rest of their cotton crop comes to this country, which is the central mart for all Europe, and the imports into it may be taken as an index to the general consumption of cotton. Between 1840, however, and 1857 the increase of the imports of cotton from the States, taking an average of three years at the beginning and end of the period for comparison, was 70 per cent, while the increase in the total imports was 90 per cent. It appears, too—which is very remarkable—from a return recently published by the House of Commons, at the instance of Mr. Moffat, that the increase in the imports of cotton from British possessions in which there is no slave labour has risen since 1840 from 78,000,000 lb. to 253,000,000 lb.—more than threefold; while the increased growth of cotton in the United States has only in the same interval been from 1,600,000 bales to 3,000,000 bales—less than double. There was also a considerably greater relative increase in the cotton imported from all other countries in the interval than from the United States, and in the former it is the produce chiefly of free labour. From these circumstances we may infer that, largely as the cotton produced by the slaves in the United States increases, the cotton produced in other countries by free men is increasing faster. We may rejoice at this, for, over the slavery in the States we cannot exercise, either by our fleets or our diplomacy, any political power whatever. We must leave the men in bondage there to the mercies of their owners and the protection of the Government of the States.

The great increase of slaves in the States is the dark side of the picture. Nowhere else has there been a similar increase; and, since this increase has taken place there has been elsewhere a large emancipation of slaves. The whole population of St. Domingo has become free, the whole of the slaves in our own dominions have been emancipated, the slaves in the French West India Islands have been partially liberated; and all these different populations do not amount to less than 2,000,000. Within this century this number of slaves has been made free, compensating for the increase of slaves in the States. Including the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, England has liberated 1,000,000; and many of them—as the inhabitants of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana—have become prosperous communities: others have not been equally successful. France, says an American writer, “emancipated her slaves, intending to rely on beetroot sugar,” the growth and manufacture of which in Europe has thus contributed to promote freedom—a noble result, which never entered into the contemplation of the first Napoleon and the French savans who promoted beetroot cultivation. They were constrained to fall on some method, during the great war, of procuring sugar at home in consequence of the ocean-trade being then in our hands and the coasts of France being closely blockaded. Then was begun the manufacture of sugar from beetroot, which has since extended through a great part of Europe, and now mainly supplies the inhabitants of France, Belgium, Russia, Prussia, and other parts of Germany. In modern times, too, sugar has been largely imported, especially into England, from China, Java, the Philippine Islands, &c., as well as from her own possessions. Of the whole quantity imported (say 8,300,000 cwt.) in 1857, not more than 2,000,000 cwt. were the produce of slave labour in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil. All the rest was the produce of free labour. This is a very remarkable circumstance, for the slave trade was first commenced chiefly with a view to the cultivation of sugar, according to the well-known couplet of Cowper:—

Has God, then, given its sweetness to the cane,
Unless his laws be trampled on, in vain?

We no longer trample on His laws, in the sense of the poet, to procure sugar, though they are still trampled on by our American brethren, to procure cotton, which was scarcely known as an article of trade when slaves were introduced into the British colonies.

What is true of sugar is also true of coffee. Both articles were, in the days of our restricted colonial trade, chiefly the produce of slave labour, but now the bulk of our coffee comes from countries where slavery—except as the consequence of long-descended social conditions—is unknown. Thus, of the coffee imported in 1856—56,992,166 lb.—42,123,241 lb. came from British possessions, Ceylon being the principal source of supply, and a considerable quantity of the remainder came from Venezuela and Hayti, where there are no slaves. We may state, as the striking result of these remarks, that, in former times—times almost within memory—the bulk of all tropical products were obtained by slave labour, and now a very large and increasing proportion of them is the produce of free labour, giving us ground to believe that the tropics are not inimical to freedom, and to hope that the time is not distant when, following the noble example of Great Britain, slaves will be everywhere emancipated.

To what degree slavery has been got rid of or mitigated in Africa itself, by the diminution of the slave trade and the substitution for it of a trade in commodities, is not exactly known, but there is no doubt that the condition of the people on the western coast, and in the countries in that neighbourhood, has been much improved. In the eastern part of the continent, too, through the influence of England over Egypt, slave-catching has been lessened, though predatory excursions to carry off people into slavery, as we know from late travellers in that part of the continent, continue. It is plain, however, from the circumstance of beetroot sugar having come into successful competition with cane sugar, and from the cotton, coffee, and sugar of free labour now competing much more successfully than formerly with the cotton, coffee, and sugar produced by slave labour, that there are causes at work which tend to put an end to slavery, independently of political exertions. In truth, the inventions of Whitney and others, by enabling the Americans to cleanse their cotton and send it to market at a low price were the chief causes of their great success in supplying cotton, by the labour of their slaves, to all the world. Now, those inventions and all similar inventions for improving cultivation and manufacture are generally known and generally employed; the Americans have no longer exclusive advantages, and, as amongst their slave population there can be little or no inventive spirit, we may expect that the production of cotton and other tropical substances will continue to increase, as of late, relatively faster in other countries than in those in which slavery prevails. To the causes other than political exertions which have heretofore promoted the emancipation of slaves, we are inclined to attribute more influence than to the exertions themselves, and to hope in future more from them than from the employment of cruisers and the negotiation of treaties as a means of suppressing the slave trade and putting an end to slavery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHESS MEETING.—Members of the British Association who write to us for particulars of the meeting in August next will do better to communicate direct with the hon. secretary, Mr. W. Wills, 11, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, who will readily afford every necessary information.

BURSA.—It would be premature to express an opinion of Mr. Morphy's play founded upon a few desultory games. Wait the termination of his present match.

THE NORTHERN GIL, DRAKON, and others.—The customary list of those who succeed in solving our weekly problem will be resumed shortly. At this moment public attention is directed rather to chess games than problems, and will continue to be so for some time.

DR. C. C. MOORE, Winona, Minnesota, U.S.—It is pleasant to hear that chess commands sufficient attention even in your far-west regions to support a publication. The problem so politely heralded is now under examination, and we purpose taking advantage of the channel you have indicated to communicate with you shortly on that and other subjects in your letter.

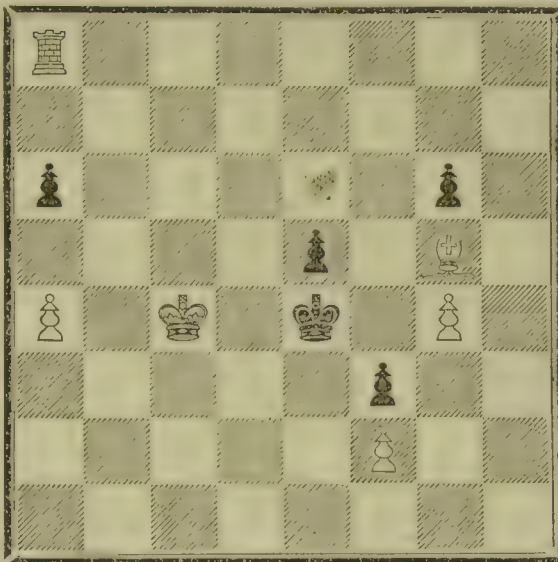
GUARDIAN.—The matches between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell were played in London during the year 1834.

J. C. HAZEN.—We will see what can be done towards carrying out your suggestion, but we fear it is quite impracticable. There are technical difficulties in the way of which none but an editor or printer can be aware.

PROBLEM No. 753.

By P. A. N., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND LOWENTHAL.

Subsequent to penning the brief announcement regarding this match in our last, we found the original terms of play had undergone considerable modification. In the first instance it had been agreed that the match should consist of the first seven games, to be played entirely at the St. George's Chess Club, for a stake of £50 aside: it was afterwards arranged that the amount to be played for should be doubled, that the number of games should be increased (the winner of the first nine instead of seven to be victor), and that one-half of the games should be played at the St. George's, and one-half at the London Chess Club in Cornhill. The first game came off on Monday last, at the rooms of the former club, in St. James's-street, and, after an arduous struggle of many hours' duration, it terminated, as will be seen by the subjoined record of the moves, as a drawn battle:—

GAME I.

(Philidor's Defence.)

| WHITE (Mr. L.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. L.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. Kt to Q R 4th | Q to Q R 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 21. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to K B 4th |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 22. K R to K 5th | B to B 2nd |
| 4. Kt takes P | Kt to K B 3rd | 23. Q R to K sq | Q to Q Kt 3rd |
| 5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | B to K 2nd | 24. R takes R (ch) | R takes R |
| 6. B to K 2nd | P to Q 4th | 25. R takes R (ch) | B takes R |
| 7. Castles | P to Q B 4th | 26. Q to K 7th | B to B 2nd |
| 8. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 27. Kt to Q R 4th | Q to Q R 4th |
| 9. Q B to K B 4th | Q B to K 3rd | 28. Kt takes P | Q to Q 7th |
| 10. Q to Q 2nd | P to Q 4th | 29. P to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 11. P takes P | K Kt takes P | 30. Q to K 2nd | Q to Q B 8th (ch) |
| 12. Q R to Q sq | Kt takes B | 31. K to K 2nd | Q takes Q Kt P |
| 13. Q takes Kt | Q to Q R 4th | 32. B takes K B P | Q takes Q R P |
| 14. B to Q 3rd | Q R to Q sq | 33. Q to Q Kt 5th | Q to Q B 6th |
| 15. Kt to K Kt 5th | K B takes Kt | 34. Kt to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd |
| 16. Q takes B | P to K R 3rd | 35. Q takes Q Kt P | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 17. Q to K R 4th | Kt to Q 5th | 36. B to Q 2nd | Kt to K 4th |
| 18. P to Q R 3rd | Q R to K sq | 37. Q to Q B 8th (ch) | K R to R 2nd |
| 19. K R to K sq | K to Q Kt 3rd | 38. Kt to Q 2nd | Q to K R 5th (ch) |

And, after a few more moves, the game was resigned as drawn.

The second game, which presents even fewer points of interest than the foregoing, was played at the London Chess Club on Tuesday, and was scored by Mr. Morphy. We shall give the moves next week.

Game between MESSRS. MORPHY and BODEN.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Q Kt takes B | Q takes K |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 20. Q to her B 3rd | Q to her sq |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 21. Kt to K R 4th | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 22. P to K B 4th | K to Kt 2nd |
| 5. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 23. Kt takes B | P takes K |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 24. P to K 5th | Q R to Q B sq |
| 7. P takes P | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 25. B to Q Kt sq | K to K B 2nd |
| 8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Castles | 26. P to K 6th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 9. P to Q 5th | Kt to Q R 4th | 27. Q to her 3rd | P to K B 4th |
| 10. K B to Q 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 28. P takes K B P | Q to K B 3rd |
| 11. Q B to K Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | 29. P takes K Kt P | Q takes Q Kt P |
| 12. Q B to K R 4th | Q B to K Kt 5th | 30. P to K B 5th | Q to K B 3rd |
| 13. P to K R 3rd | Q B to K R 4th | 31. P to K 7th | P to Q B 5th |
| 14. P to K Kt 4th | Q B to K Kt 3rd | 32. Q to K Kt 3rd | P to Q B 6th |
| 15. Q to her 2nd | K R to K sq | 33. Q R to K 6th | Q to her 5th (ch) |
| 16. Q R to K sq | K B to Q B 2nd | 34. Q to K B 2nd | Q takes Q P |
| 17. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th | K to R 2nd | 35. P to K B 6th (ch) | |
| 18. Q B takes Kt | P takes B | | |

And Black struck his colours.

WHALES ON THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following details relative to whales caught on the coast of California:—"The whales in that latitude do not form a distinct species as regards natural history, but they are distinguished by a particular character, such as differences in the colour of the skin, and in the proportions of certain organs. The bodies have a longer elliptical form, the skin is of a more shining black, and the size of their heads may be estimated at nearly one-fourth of their total bulk. They are also longer than the ordinary whales, and frequently exceed seventy-five feet. One was caught in 1856 which was 102 ft. long. The organs of sense in the whales on the Californian coast are finer than in others, and the hearing, which scarcely exists in the latter, is with the former very acute. The eye is also larger and more piercing. They are longer lived than the ordinary whale, and frequently bring forth two young ones at a birth, which rarely happens in others. The young whales are generally from thirty to thirty-five feet long; they swim beside their mother, and defend her when attacked. Some instances have been noticed when these young whales, finding themselves too weak to protect their mother, have advanced towards the fishermen in order to attract their attention, and thus give the mother time to escape. The whales on the coast of California not only defend themselves with vigour, but even frequently attack the fishermen, and sometimes they have been known to resort to stratagem. In 1857 one of those animals, which had received a wound from a harpoon, feigned death, and allowed two boats full of men to approach her. When they were within reach of her, she suddenly struck them with her tail, and both boats were swamped and the men drowned. Numerous other instances of the kind might be mentioned to show how dangerous they are, and the precautions to be used in taking them."

LARGE ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The East India Company's troop-ship *Southampton*, Captain Tomkins, arrived in the Thames on Monday afternoon, from India, having on board 196 sick and wounded troops, who received their wounds in the assault and capture of Delhi. The invalids embarked at Kurrachee on the 5th of April, and sailed the following day. During the voyage eight deaths occurred. On their disembarking at Gravesend, on Monday afternoon, they were conveyed to Port Pitt Hospital, Chatham, where they were inspected by the medical staff of the establishment, when it was found necessary for 107 men to be taken into hospital for further surgical treatment, and the remainder were sent to the invalid depot, St. Mary's Barracks, Brompton, to await their discharge.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lady Havelock, widow of the General, and her family, are now staying at St. Valery-sur-Somme.

The new Chelsea Bridge is to be free of toll to foot passengers on Sundays in future.

The Sale of Poisons Bill was on Friday night week withdrawn by the Home Secretary.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Jamaica on the morning of the 16th ult. The undulations appeared to be from north to south.

It is said to be in contemplation to inaugurate the emancipation of the Jews by a great political banquet.

The average amount paid by the Corporation of the city of London at the present time for educational purposes is £5000 per annum.

A sturgeon weighing not less than 150 kilogrammes was recently caught at Havre.

At the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the number of patients relieved last week was 2150, of which 870 were new cases.

Richard Cornwall Legh, Esq., has been appointed Auditor-General for the Island of Malta.

It has been determined to raise four regiments of European light cavalry, each to consist of 870 officers and men, for service in Bengal.

A model in relief of the works of Cherbourg has been ordered to be prepared, as a present from the Emperor of the French to Queen Victoria.

The Bristol papers state that the stock of manuscript sermons left by the Rev. E. Kempe, of Richmond-terrace, is about a ton weight of paper.

It is stated that two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a troop of artillery, will be dispatched immediately to reinforce our army in India.

At the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, the number of patients relieved last week was 984, of which 179 were new cases.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 870,227 lb., which is an increase of 18,611 lb. compared with the previous statement.

By a return recently issued it is shown that the duty on tobacco, in one year in the United Kingdom was £5,201,104. In London alone the duty received was £2,171,665.

The Belgium Congrès de la Propriété Littéraire et Artistique will assemble at Brussels on the 27th of September next. Various questions relating to literary and artistic copyright will be discussed.

A letter from the Inland Revenue Office announces the fact that cheques drawn by official assignees in their official capacity are exempt from the stamp duty.

The *Dreadnought* hospital-ship has been removed from Greenwich to Greenhithe to avoid the inconvenience arising from the stench of the Thames water.

The total expense of the revenue police in Ireland for 1857 is £44,946 against £47,625 in 1856. The total cost of the Irish constabulary in general is £525,815 against £519,657 in 1856.

The St. Petersburg journals announce that part of the town of Kremenchoff has been destroyed by fire, and that the amount of damage done exceeds 1,200,000.

A common soldier in Jersey has given himself up as the murderer of his wife and child, by smothering them some years since, in England.

We learn (says the *Malta Times*) that the operations on the railway between Cairo and Suez have been resumed, and that 400 labourers are now employed on the unfinished portion of the line.

The importation of various "medicinal substances" into Russia has been prohibited. Among the excluded articles are Morrison's Pills and Revalenta Arabica.

At Sunderland, the two sea captains accused of having, under extraordinary circumstances, murdered a sailor, are committed for trial on the capital charge.

The Atlantic Telegraph squadron, having recoiled and got all right for another attempt to submerge the cable, left Queenstown on Sunday morning for that purpose.

From March, 1857, to April, 1858, the total number of volunteers to every branch of the army and navy was 14,117. Of this number 9549 were raised in England, 3676 in Scotland, and only 892 in Ireland.

A Baronetcy has been given to the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Lawrence; and Sir James Outram has been promoted by her Majesty to the rank of a Lieutenant-General in the Army.

On Wednesday Earl Granville laid the first stone of a building about to be erected at Stockton-upon-Trent, in memory of the late Mr. Herbert Minton.

On Saturday last Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., was elected member for Stamford in the place of Mr. Inglis, elevated to the judicial bench of Scotland.

At Plymouth on Friday week Assistant Surgeon R. J. Madden, of the *Virago*, was dismissed her Majesty's service "for absenting himself from duty and for drunkenness."

A useful addition to the equipment of the Berwickshire constabulary has just been made in a powerful field-glass, capable of commanding a clear view of an object at a distance of twenty miles.

The Maidstone Swimming Club held its annual grand breakfast party on Friday week, when the members partook of breakfast, served up in good style, as usual, on the water.

The election of Mr. Moncrieff as Dean of Faculty, in the room of the Lord Justice Clerk, took place on Saturday morning last, at a very full meeting of the Faculty.

The aggregate number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, last week was—Medical, 646; surgical, 376; total, 1022.

The Mayor of Leeds has received a communication stating that her Majesty will be accompanied on her visit to Leeds by the Princess Alice Maud Mary and the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria.

On Monday morning the *Empress* steam-packet arrived at Ramsgate harbour from Calais with three hundred French ladies and gentlemen on an excursion.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Harte Franks, C.B., of the 10th Foot, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in consideration of his distinguished services in India.

That splendid plant, the water-lily of the Ganges, or sacred bean of India, will shortly produce its very beautiful flowers in the tropical aquarium of Kew Gardens.

The well-known manufacturing premises of Fox and Henderson, at Smethwick, near Birmingham, are to be sold by auction on the 9th proximo, together with the engines, tools, and fittings.

Robert Knox, Esq., the late editor of the *Morning Herald*, has been nominated Secretary to the Mixed Commission at the Cape. The salary and emoluments are worth about £800 per annum.

The parishioners of Hornsey have just presented their curate, the new incumbent of Southgate, the Rev. James Baird, with a purse of 200 guineas, a silver salver, and a pocket Communion Service.

The ancient chapel near the Albert-gate, at Knightsbridge, and dedicated "to the Holy and Undivided Trinity," is about to be rebuilt on a larger scale, and the Bishop of London purposes assigning a district to it.

The ships intended to form the Channel fleet are to be forthwith commissioned. Sir John Pakington has selected Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle to command it, and that officer has hoisted his flag on board the *Duke of Wellington*.

The Bishop of London will hold a confirmation for the people of St. Bartholomew, Moor-lane, at that church, on the afternoon of Sunday, August 8, when any from other parts who have been unable to be confirmed can go.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4201; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4895; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 702; one students' evening (Wednesday), 157; total, 9955.

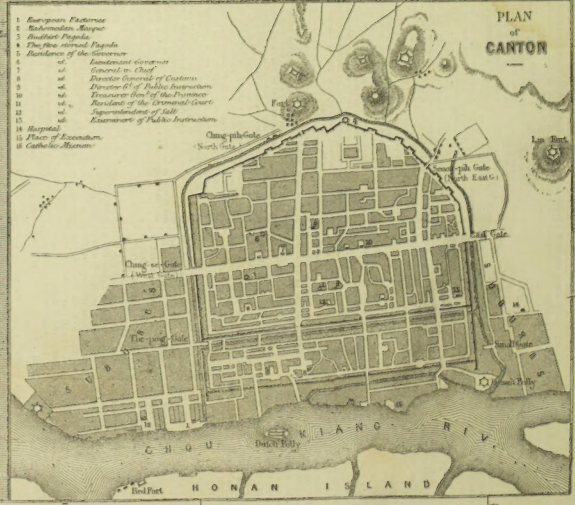
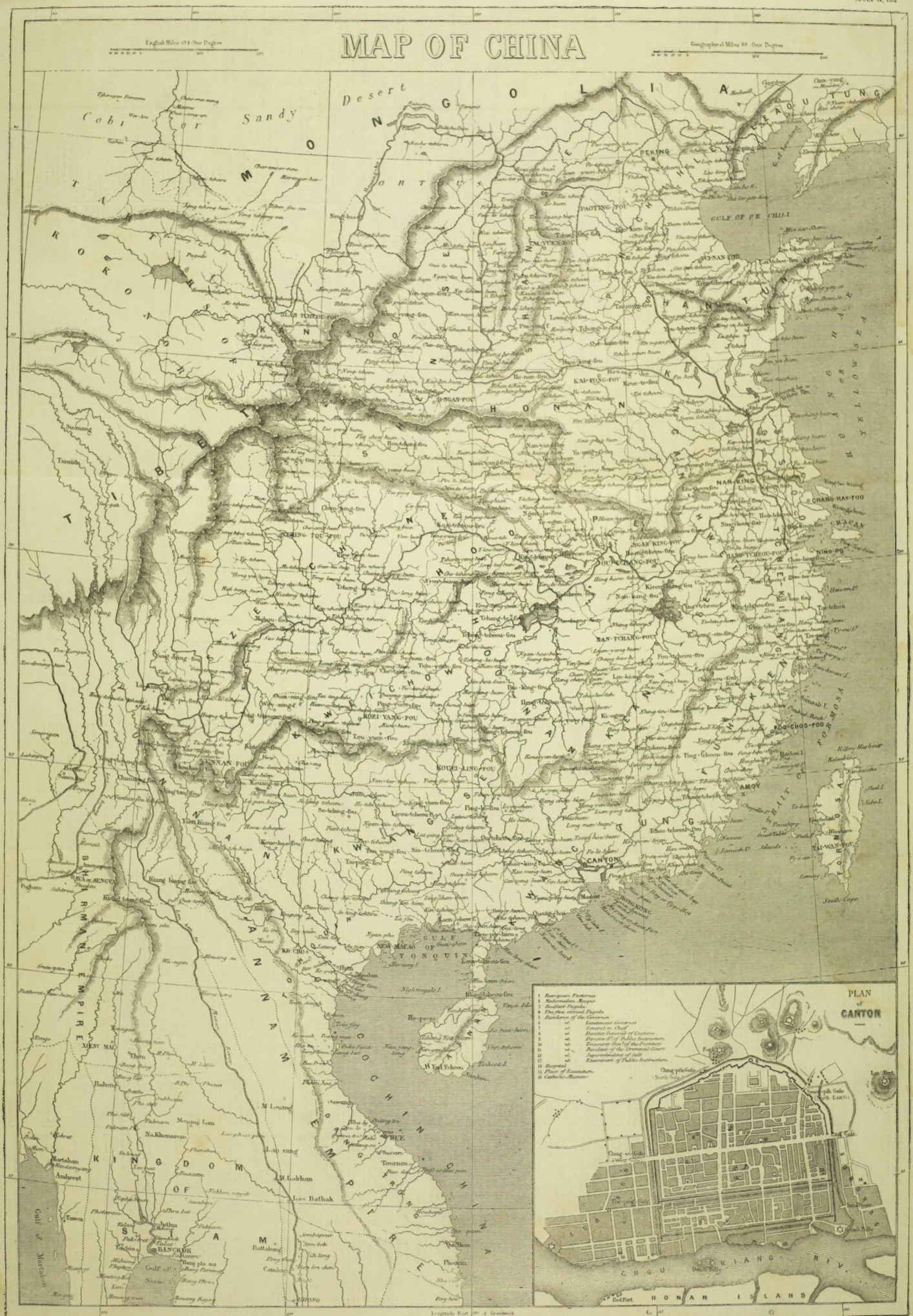
The great comet, which was so much talked of about a year ago, but failed to appear, has been described, just below the horizon, at the Paris Observatory. The point of emergency is said to be identical with that indicated a month ago by Professor Donati of Florence.

A further dividend of 1s. (making 13s. 9d. in the pound) is announced by the official manager of the Royal British Bank, and the use of the Rotunda at the Bank of England having been granted to Mr. Harding for the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August, the payment will be made there on those days.

MAP OF CHINA

English Miles 0 to 100

Geographical Miles 0 to 100



- European Consulate
- British Consulate
- French Consulate
- Portuguese Consulate
- Spanish Consulate
- General in Chief
- Director General of Customs
- Director of Public Instruction
- President of the Municipal Council
- President of the Criminal Court
- Superintendent of Police
- Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Place of Execution
- Catholic Mission

CHINA.

THE barrier of exclusiveness within which the Chinese have contrived for so many centuries to isolate themselves from the rest of the world is being rapidly broken down; and it is not the least curious part of the affair that this singular people are themselves actively engaged in the task. They seem to have outgrown their self-secluding fanaticism. The desire for gold, operating upon them as upon the rest of mankind, has drawn them in shoals to the gold-fields of California, and subsequently to those of Australia. The return of those men to their own country laden with gold after having mixed with the Barbarians—in which process many of their prejudices must needs be rubbed off, and, it is to be hoped, some of their impurities will be lost—cannot but have a great effect in enlarging the scope and sympathies of their fellow-countrymen with the outer world. More immediate, if not more decisive, results are, however, to be expected from the prompt measures which England, in concert with the great European Powers and with the United States, is now taking. These Powers seem resolved to obtain a firm footing in China, and not to allow its people any longer to hold themselves aloof from the other nations of the earth. In such a state of things, when the next Overland Mail may bring us most important intelligence from the Gulf of Pecheli, regarding the negotiations by our Plenipotentiary, or the doings of our forces, aided by those of France, it is presumed that an accurate and clearly-defined Map of China will be acceptable to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The manners and customs of the Chinese people have been recently brought so vividly before the public by the Special Correspondents of this and other papers as to render it unnecessary to dilate on the subject. We have, therefore, omitted all mention of matters historical, descriptive, statistical, and social, confining ourselves to a few geographical details as a suitable pendant to the accompanying Map.

China, an extensive empire in the south-east of Asia—excluding the territories subject or tributary to the Emperor of China, which are of vast extent, including Mandshuria and Mongolia Proper, Tibet, and the whole of Central Asia, between Hindostan on the south, and Asiatic Russia on the north—may be generally stated to be situated between the 20th and the 41st degrees of north latitude, and the 101st and 122nd degrees of east longitude. This will give about 1260 geographical miles in length from N. to S., and 1050 in breadth from E. to W. The superficial extent of the empire has been vaguely computed at 1,300,000 square miles. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the ocean, and by those great branches of it called the Yellow Sea and the Sea of China; on the W. by the imperfectly-known tracts of Great Tibet, Sifan, and Kokonor; on the N. by Mongolia Proper and Mandshuria. The general aspect of China is that of a level, fertile, and highly-cultivated region. Its surface is varied, however, by mountain chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only lower stages of those enormous masses which stretch across Central Asia. China is distinguished for the magnitude and extent of her rivers. The Hoang-Ho or Yellow River and the Yang-tse-Kiang or Blue River, two mighty parallel streams, water the whole extent of its central regions. These primary streams have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. The climate of China varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Peking is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe.

China is remarkable for great public works. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which extends in a continuous line for 500 miles from Peking to Yang-tse-Kiang. Like the other Chinese canals it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed like them of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal by a winding line round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. Smaller canals, connecting the rivers and larger canals with each other, are said to be almost innumerable. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges highly remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise very magnificent. But the most stupendous of all these monuments is that known by the name of the Great Wall of China. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1000 miles. On the plain it is thirty feet high; but, when carried over rocks, twenty, or even fifteen, feet are found sufficient. The population is variously estimated at from 150 to 200 millions.

MR. PEABODY'S JULY DINNER.

For eight years that liberal and wealthy citizen of the United States, Mr. Peabody, has adopted the laudable custom of assembling together at a banquet, or some other festivity, those of his countrymen who might happen to be in London on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the declaration of American independence. The beneficial results which have followed from these gatherings of English and Americans cannot be too highly estimated. From the first celebration of its kind, which took place in 1851—the year of the Great Exhibition—may be dated an altered tone in the public feeling, as expressed in the festivities on the other side of the Atlantic, towards this country. In 1851 a grand ball was given by Mr. Peabody, at which upwards of a thousand persons were present, including a very large proportion of the aristocracy of this country, headed by the Duke of Wellington, and the representatives of twenty-three States of the American Union. On each returning anniversary of the 4th of July Mr. Peabody has afforded similar opportunities for the agreeable reunion of his countrymen, and the sentiments of good feeling which have been expressed towards the country, and the friendly toasts which have been given, have tended greatly to the preservation and strengthening of friendly feelings between the two countries.

The anniversary of the declaration of American independence was this year celebrated by this well-known American merchant on Friday, the 9th instant, on which day Mr. Peabody invited about fifty American ladies and gentlemen to a concert at the Crystal Palace, a *recherché* dinner being also provided for the guests. The opportunity was taken of paying a compliment to Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the late Secretary for the Navy in the United States, who is at present staying in London. Among those who were invited were—Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Heywood (of Boston), Mr. Morrell, Mr. Dallas and the Misses Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, General and Mrs. Ward, Miss Black and Miss Spike, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead (of Baltimore), Mr. McKee, Mr. Teft, Mr. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Shearman (of New York), and other equally influential and wealthy citizens of the United States. The dinner was served up in the saloon dining-room of the Crystal Palace. The chair was occupied by Mr. Peabody.

After the removal of the cloth the Chairman, in proposing "The health of her Majesty," said that, residing in this country, and considering not merely the high position which the Queen occupied, but her qualities as a woman, which were a bright example to her sex, he had always felt it his duty to give the greatest prominence at meetings of that kind to the toast which was connected with the name of the Queen of England. That toast would here, as in their own country, be always received with pleasure by American citizens.

The toast having been drunk with the most enthusiastic applause, "The health of the President" was next drunk with acclamation, and "The memory of Washington" in silence.

The Chairman next gave "The health of the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Kennedy," and in proposing it he paid a high compliment to the assistance which he had rendered while in office to the fitting out of the expedition of Dr. Kane in search of Captain Franklin.

Mr. Kennedy, in acknowledging the toast, expressed the pleasure which he had felt in giving all the assistance in his power towards the accomplishment of an object which possessed in the sight of the whole world so much of real importance. It was, however, to the liberal aid which their respected friend Mr. Peabody had afforded towards the expense of fitting out the ships that the expedition was mainly due.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated shortly after ten o'clock, delighted with the princely hospitality of their host.

THE CRIMINAL COURT OF BUTZOW, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has just concluded the trial of fifteen inhabitants of Rostock, for having been concerned in a conspiracy for overthrowing the Governments of Germany, and especially that of Mecklenburg, in order to establish a Republic, and for having raised funds for purchasing arms and ammunition, and transmitted them to a secret society at Berlin. The conspiracy was concocted so far back as 1851, and was discovered at the beginning of 1853, since which the prosecution has been pending! The trial ended by the condemnation of eleven of the accused to periods of imprisonment varying from four months to three years, and by the acquittal of three; the fifteenth is dead. Among the condemned are four advocates and one physician—the rest being traders. All the condemned, except one, are at liberty, from having undergone long preventive imprisonment.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM IN REFERENCE TO THE FREEDOM OF LABOUR.

WE extract from the *Journal of the Statistical Society* the following paper read by Mr. James Robert Napier before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dublin:—

In many public works it is the custom, before young men can be employed, that an apprenticeship must be served; in others an agreement is made for five or more years that the employed shall receive, in exchange for services to be performed, wages, at the rate of so much per week for the first year, so much per week for the second year, so much for the third, &c., to the end of the agreement, the amount being greater each year. And where an employer has some hundreds, or it may be thousands, of workers, the rate each year is generally the same for all who have commenced at the same time. The object which I believe the employer of the present day has in adopting the apprenticeship system, or the system of long engagements at low rates of wages, is, that he may legally have the power of preventing those who have been a year or two at the business from running away and selling their services at a higher rate to another employer, who has not had the trouble and expense of their inexperienced years; and secondly, the employer expects that by this means he gets cheaper labour, and the public expect that they get better work.

It is my object now, in bringing this subject before you, to show, or to try to show, firstly, that this apprenticeship system—this system of paying all alike who have entered at the same time—is in most cases unnecessary; secondly, that it is very doubtful if the second of the employer's objects for adopting it be fulfilled, viz., the cheapness; thirdly, that it is bad for the employed; fourthly, hurtful to society at large; and fifthly, that the objects aimed at would all be obtained by a system the very reverse of apprenticeships and long engagements, viz., by having no apprenticeships and no engagements whatever, the employer paying his workers just what their services are worth at the time.

If he did so, he (the employer) could never lose by any of them leaving; but the person who employed this runaway worker would be the loser if he gave more wages for the same quantity and quality of work. If the apprentice or engaged hand were receiving the full value of his services, the chances are he would not receive more than that from any one else, and so he would have no inducement to run away; therefore, on that account the apprenticeship system is unnecessary. If the employed spoiled his work he must, according to this system, pay the employer. If he or his parents are unable to pay for the spoiled work, as is often the case, and must besides have money to supply his daily wants, then the apprenticeship system is brought into action. He makes an agreement with his employer to be paid at a lower rate of wages for a number of years, in order to repay his employer for those first years, when he both spoiled work and received money. This period, however, is prolonged by the employer beyond all reason to five and in some cases to seven years. The agreement, if any, ought to be in force no longer than the period when the increased value of the services of the employed have repaid the employer for the work spoiled, for the extra wages received at its commencement, and it may be for his share of the wages of a foreman, whose sole duty it may be to superintend and direct a number of workers.

I believe, however, that no engagement whatever is necessary. A worker who has to pay once for what he spoils will never spoil a second piece of work; he will either leave a business that he finds he is not fitted for, and that he has to pay so dearly for learning, or he will take care and think of what he is about, and thereby become a first-rate worker. The effect upon the worker of long engagements at constant annual wages, the same for all of the same year, without regard to their individual ability, is, that in general those who have the ability do not perform more work than their neighbours who have not the ability. They could do more work—they could be more profitable to their employer, but they won't; they derive no immediate benefit from working harder; therefore they don't. They become lazy, indifferent, and no doubt often acquire injurious habits at this period of their lives, which may become permanent, and which are always difficult to reform. The system is, therefore, bad for the employed.

The effect of the system upon the employer is that—in consequence of the worker not doing so much as he might, could, and would do, were he paid according to the quantity and quality of the work executed—more hands must be employed, and more money expended in providing them with tools and accommodation; and therefore I think it very improbable that work executed by apprentices, or by those under long engagements at low wages, is cheaper than that performed by fewer willing hands who are always receiving wages in proportion to their work.

An opinion prevails, or did prevail, that work executed by those not regularly trained to a business could not be so well done as when performed by the journeyman who has served his time—a legal hand, as he calls himself; but, so far as my experience goes, this idea is totally fallacious, and the experience of many of the large employers of labour leads to the same result. Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, whose beautifully-finished tools are to be seen in all the principal engineering establishments of the kingdom, informed me that that work was performed by men who at one time were common labourers, and whose intelligence recommended them to his notice. There are many of the members of the mechanical section who could, if they liked, tell you the quality of the labour they employ; but what I know most about is, that the engines on board of all the vessels built by my father since the year 1852, a year memorable for a strike of the legal hands then employed in the engineering establishments of Glasgow, have been made by men who were originally house-carpenters and joiners—that many of the best workers in his shipyard were handloom-weavers, and that half-starved nailmakers from St. Ninian's, near Stirling, made passable riveters in about a month.

In fact, it is evident that apprenticeships or long engagements are quite unnecessary; that a business is learned much more quickly without such; that it was never intended that there should be castes in the businesses of England as in the trades of India.

I hope to be able to show that the system of apprenticeships, or long engagements, is hurtful to society at large; that it is a system of protection, which, with the enlightened views of this age of freedom, ought not to be tolerated; that its end is a tyranny and despotism of the idle and indolent over the industrious, which at this moment is growing into one British trades' union. I have already proved, to my own satisfaction at least, and I hope to yours also, that apprenticeships or long engagements are an unnecessary precaution—unnecessary forethought for the employer; that in all cases he gets work at least as well, and as quickly, done without the system as with it. He may, therefore, give up the system.

Many have given it up; I have lately done so; and the Americans seem to have entirely repudiated it. That the apprentice himself is not benefited by the system has been, I think, equally proved. He learns his business much quicker without serving an apprenticeship. He does his work at least as well as an apprentice. I say he generally does it better, and many others say the same. He becomes a man sooner. He feels, at a time of life when it is most important that he should feel, that it is his own industry alone which advances him; he is not kept from working with all his heart, from working vigorously, by the feeling that he is not getting value for his services.

Now, as neither the employer, nor the apprentice, nor the public are benefited by the system, why is the system continued? Firstly, I believe employers generally have not thought much about it—it is a custom which their fathers left them—a remnant of feudalism. Secondly, the public are indifferent, and have not yet seen their interest in the matter. Thirdly, young hands find that they cannot get employed unless they engage to serve a regular time at a business. It is not the employer, however, who prevents them from working, but the employer's workmen—those who have served their time at the business. These found, no doubt, after their time was served, that they had bought their business; that they had bought, and very dearly too, that which did not require to be bought at all. They had paid by their apprenticeship, or long engagement at lower wages than their services were worth, for a monopoly of the business. They therefore try, and naturally so, to keep that monopoly; and in many establishments they do keep it, and prevent the public from getting its work done by any who are able and willing to do it. The public interest in the matter is therefore clear. They have paid for the idleness of the apprentice to begin with, and they are now paying for a monopoly of labour, by the so-called legal hand, much higher than its natural value; for the legal hand takes care to get the number of the apprentices employed limited to a certain fraction of the legal hands. If the employer should take the liberty of adding a few more apprentices, there is a consultation, frequently ending in a strike. The legal workmen want what the employer does not wish to give; they refuse to work; there is again a strike; a regular union of workmen is formed who will not work themselves, nor suffer others who are both able and anxious to work. I need not describe strikes further; they are admitted to be hurtful to society, and tyrannical and despotic towards their fellow-workmen. His Grace Archbishop Whately, the President of this Section, has put into my hands a little work of his entitled "Easy Lessons on Money Matters," which sets forth, in a simple and lucid manner, the cause and consequence of strikes.

Now I think I have proved what I intended at the commencement, and I have shown also that the system of apprenticeships leads in the end to strikes, trades' unions, disorder, separation of the master from the workmen, and to a state of things the very reverse of what the Bible teaches ought to exist between the parties. If it does all this, then surely the simplest of all remedies is to give it up. Let the natural laws have their course, and let Labour be free.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR THREATENED WITH AN ACTION.—It will be recollected that, when Lord Chelmsford was Sir Frederic Thesiger, he was concerned in a testamentary case, *Swinfen v. Swinfen*, in which he, on the part of Mrs. Swinfen, made a compromise which was afterwards repudiated by her. The question as to whether Mrs. Swinfen is bound by this compromise has already been before several courts, and the case is not yet settled, the Master of the Rolls having directed a new trial to determine the validity of the will. Meanwhile Mrs. Swinfen is preparing to bring an action against Lord Chelmsford for entering into the compromise without authority.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. CHARLES GILPIN,

one of the representatives for Northampton, is a member of the Society of Friends. He is a nephew of Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, and is distinguished, as that gentleman has so long been, by his earnest and practical sympathy with many of the leading philanthropic movements of the day. Mr. Gilpin was born in 1815, and received his early education at one of the public schools of the Society of Friends, from which he was removed to a finishing school in his native city, Bristol. His commercial life commenced at Manchester, where he resided for five years, with an important manufacturing firm. In 1842 he came up to London and commenced business on his own account as publisher, and by his energy and integrity he speedily attained a position of high respectability in the trade. In the meantime he had taken an active and leading part in the prosecution of various benevolent movements, with one of which more especially his name will ever stand prominently associated—that for the abolition of capital punishments. In 1846 he reorganised the society, and imparted to the movement an energy and efficiency it had never before attained. By his efforts many condemned criminals have been reprieved. In 1848 Mr. Gilpin became a member of the Common Council of the city of London, and, in that capacity, he moved and carried the abolition of those most obnoxious imposts—the street tolls. He was long and intimately associated, both in sympathy and effort, with the late Lord Dudley Stuart, on behalf of the wronged and oppressed Poles and Hungarians; and, when Louis Kossuth and his compatriots reached England from Kutayah, Mr. Gilpin was the successful mover of an address of sympathy and welcome from the Corporation of London. Mr. Gilpin's aid and co-operation have been sought in several of the leading commercial associations of the metropolis, and his name now appears on the directories of the South-Eastern Railway, the National Provident Institution, &c. In the fulfilment of these engagements he has relinquished his business as a publisher, having achieved a commercial success which honourably distinguishes him as one of our self-made men. As a politician Mr. Gilpin belongs to the advanced Liberal party.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PERRONET THOMPSON, F.R.S.

who was elected for Bradford in 1857, is the eldest son of Thomas Thompson, Esq. (a banker at Hull, a local Methodist preacher, and many years M.P. for Midhurst), by the granddaughter of the Rev. Vincent Perronet, Vicar of Shoreham, in Kent, who eventually joined John Wesley. He was born at Hull in 1783; and married, in 1811, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, of York. He was educated at Hull Grammar School, and at Queens' College, Cambridge, where he graduated as seventh Wrangler in 1802, and obtained a Fellowship. He was a midshipman in the Navy from 1803 till 1805, when he entered the Army as Lieutenant in the 95th Rifle Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres in 1807. He became a Major-General in 1854. He was Governor of Sierra Leone from August, 1808, till June, 1810; interpreter and negotiator with the Wahabees at the Persian Gulf in 1819 and 1820, in the force under the command of Sir W. Grant Keir, where he negotiated the treaty (dated January, 1820). This was the first public act in which the slave trade was denominated piracy. The hon. member is author of "The Theory of Rent;" "A Catechism on the Corn-laws;" numerous articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1825 to 1835 (of which publication he was joint proprietor with Sir John Bowring); and several works on "The Mathematics of Music." He is a Radical Reformer; in favour of universal suffrage, and pledged to oppose all religious endowments. He represented Hull from 1835 till 1837; was an unsuccessful candidate for Preston in 1835; for Maidstone in 1837; for Marylebone in 1838; for Manchester in 1839; for Hull in 1841; and for Sunderland in 1845. He sat for Bradford from 1847 to 1852, when he was defeated; but was again elected in 1857.

MR. SAMUEL GURNEY,

who was first returned for Penryn and Falmouth in April, 1857, is the second son of Samuel Gurney, Esq., of Upton, Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Sheppard, Esq. He was born at Upton, near West Ham, in 1816; in the year 1837 he married Ellen, daughter of William Reynolds, Esq., of Carshalton, Surrey. He is a partner in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. Mr. Gurney is a member of the Society of Friends, and "conscientiously respects the rights of conscience of all religious denominations." He is a Liberal, and is in favour of the further extension of Free-trade. The hon. member is a magistrate for Surrey.

MR. PHILIP WYKEHAM MARTIN,

one of the members for Rochester, is the son of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, by Jemima, daughter of the late Earl Cornwallis. He was born in Hill-street, in 1829, and received his education at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850; in which year he married Miss Elizabeth Ward. He is the patron of one living. The hon. member is a Liberal; in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament; the extension of the suffrage so as to include all who pay income tax; the abolition of property qualification for members; also in favour of the abolition of church-rates. He was first elected for Rochester in February, 1856.

MR. JOHN DOVE HARRIS,

returned for Leicester at the last general election, and one of the leading Nonconformist members of the House of Commons, is the eldest son of the late Richard Harris, Esq., who represented the borough from 1848 to the dissolution in 1852. He was born at Leicester in 1809, and, like his father before him, is head of the firm of Harris and Sons, manufacturers in that borough. He twice filled the mayoralty of his native town—namely, in 1850-1, and again in 1856-7. Mr. Harris supports the ballot, and a large and comprehensive measure of reform; and is an advocate of the abolition of church-rates, and all other endowments and grants for strictly religious purposes. He was returned at the head of the poll, which stood thus:—J. D. Harris, 1619; John Biggs, 1603; Sir J. Walsley, 1440. The worthy member married, in 1831, the eldest daughter of George Shirley, Esq., of New Park, Leicester.

MR. RICHARD DAVEY,

first returned, for Cornwall West, in April, 1857, is the son of the late William Davey, Esq., of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall. He was born at Redruth in 1799, and received his education at Tiverton School, and at the University of Edinburgh. He is a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Cornwall. The hon. member has declared himself an "advanced Reformer—a Whig, and something more;" is in favour of extension of the franchise, a "settlement" of the church-rate question, a "sound system" of education, and a "consistent carrying out" of Free-trade.

MR. JOHN TOWNSEND,

one of the members for Greenwich, is the son of the late Mr. John Townsend, of that town. He was born at Deptford, in 1819; and married, in the year 1841, Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Mitchell. He received his education at Deptford, and at Fairford, Gloucestershire. Mr. Townsend is an auctioneer; he was formerly in partnership with his father, but since 1843 he has been in business on his own account. The hon. member is a Liberal; "a staunch and unflinching supporter of the ballot and extension of the suffrage;" is in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament, the continuance of the Maynooth grant, the voluntary system, and the abolition of church-rates; but is "a jealous Conservative of all that is good." He was first returned for Greenwich in April last year, when he declared he "came forward to rescue the borough from the control and jobbery of an individual." Mr. Townsend's legislative powers are at present in abeyance. At the morning sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 15, it was decided that Mr. Townsend, having been adjudicated a bankrupt, "be declared incapable of sitting and voting in the House." The motion was, however, subject to the usual condition if the adjudication were superseded within a certain time. (Continued on page 94.)

THE NEW PARIS SEASIDE DRESS.

The material is quite new; it is of a cream-colour, and remarkably light in weight; it is glossy as silk, and not liable to crease; made up in Paris ready for wear, with the long jacket for in or out door wear.

To insure perfect fit, size of waist, round the shoulders, and length of skirt is required, which measurements will be forwarded to Paris, and returned made in seven days.

Price 22s. 9d.

The French Lawn Dressing made up with Jacket complete, Price Half-a-Guinea.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS

At a singular low price, a simple check; the material is Cashmere, with rich Ducape Side Trimmings in French Blue, Nut Brown, Black, Violet, French Grey, and the New Green; edged with Velvet. The Skirt is made and lined throughout. Price 14s. 9d.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

OUR NEW MUSLIN DRESS and SCARF.

It is exclusively our own, and has met with such success that seven miserable imitations of it have already appeared.

Sale last week upwards of 1800.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES.

Plain, founced, and double Skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast.

A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday.

Another large lot of very superior goods made up with Jacket complete, 9s. 9d.; usually sold at one guinea before made.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS.—The

Patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. The variety of Founced Muslins is excellent.

MORNING MUSLIN.

The best Selection in the Kingdom. An excellent Variety made up. MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON. Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods.

NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d.

A very pretty variety.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW FRENCH MANTLES.—The

Mantles exclusively worn by the Ladies of the French Court are the Mantin, the Duchesse de Montpensier, the Germaine, the Maintenon, the Visont, the Countess de Monty, the Lyonnaise, and the Florentia.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dietrich needle. Price is 6d. by post, 13 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post, 6s. 3d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES.

Our New Patterns are exceedingly choice, and are not to be had elsewhere; they are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely to be seen. Patterns post-free.

For country orders, 11s. 6d. of waist and round the shoulders is required.

The price, made up, is 12s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

SEASIDE DRESSES.

THE MOST GENTLE DRESS for a low price ever produced.

Price 7s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.—

The prettiest white Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.

The usual shapes, from 5s. 6d.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS.

The largest variety of shapes in the kingdom. Our new shape just from Paris—it adds much to the gracefulness of the figure—price 8s. 9d.

Some very beautiful goods at 10s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

INDIA LAWN JACKETS.

A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful.

Price 4s. 9d.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET.

Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,

a very pretty Shape, just from Paris.

For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES.

A large lot, very much under price. Some very elaborate Designs.

WHITE MUSLIN SCARFS. With the same cases a large quantity of White Scarfs, with ribbon bow behind. Price 4s. 9d., and best quality 5s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

TO LADIES and FAMILIES.

JAMES SPENCE and CO. beg to call immediate attention to the cheapest lot of SILKS that has been offered to the Public for the last fifteen years. Consisting of—

BLACK SATIN FIELDS DUCAPES, at 1s. 11d., usual price 2s. 9d., per yard.

EXTRA RICH DITTO, at 2s. 6d., usual price 3s. 9d., per yard.

A large lot of BLACK and COLOURED MOIRE ANTIQUES, at 7s. 6d. and 8s. 11d., worth 9s. 9d. and 11s. 6d. Any length cut.

BLACK FRENCH GLACES, wide width, at 2s. 9d. per yard, very bright and stout.

RICH STRIPED and PLAID GLACES, 25s. 6d., 29s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. for 13 yards, wide width.

Special attention is requested to the BLACK BAYADERE FLOUNCED SKIRTS, at Two-and-a-Half Guinea, including Bodice.

Also, a large assortment, in all colours, commencing at 58s. 6d.

JAMES SPENCE and CO.,

77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

STRINGER and BIRD, 65, Newgate-street.

(late with Hutton and Co.)

have on hand a well-assorted Stock of Fringes, Velvets, and Fancy Trimmings, suitable for the present season.

Fancy Gilt, Pearl, Mosaic, and Stone Buttons, in great variety. Furniture Trimmings of every description.

Special attention to orders by post.

Patterns sent free.

Short lengths of Fringes made to order.

A liberal reduction to the trade.

ANNUAL SALE, REGENT HOUSE, 238,

240, 242, Regent-street.—ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to inform their friends that their Annual Sale will commence on MONDAY, 26th. As it is their intention to reduce more particularly that portion of the summer and fancy stock which is likely to be depreciated by date or fashion to such prices as must command a ready sale, they solicit an early inspection. Persons proceeding to India, or having commissions from friends, will find this a very desirable opportunity, as everything requisite for a journey or residence there may be found in the present stock.

HODGE and LOWMAN beg to call the

particular attention of their Patrons and the Public, before leaving town, to the remaining portion of the Summer Stock of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Barge and Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., &c., having made a very great reduction in the prices of the same. N.B. A great variety of Seaside Mantles, from 7s. 6d.—ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES in PARIS.—

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

have just exposed for sale their Novelties for the Season, comprising Silk Stuffs, Lace, Indian and French Cashmires, Printed and Pique Muslins, Fancy Stuffs of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Burnous, &c.

The successive aggrandissements of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouses at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediaries, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cashmires, is marked in plain figures.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Kashmere, Alençon, and Chantilly, for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cashmires, and Lace; but they have no succursals for sale in any country whatever.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE,

No. 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.
An Establishment expressly for articles of Ladies' Dress, for the convenience of country residents in being enabled to transmit their orders, with the full confidence that they will be completed according to their selection.

WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager, to whom all Post-office orders are to be made payable on the Holborn Branch.

THE NEW MUSLIN DRESS, with SCARF.

This ladylike Dress is made up with two or three Flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket. The Scarf is trimmed with French ribbon streamers, and the material is a peculiarly printed Muslin, which is fast in colour.

Price 16s. 6d. Patterns sent post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, High Holborn.

FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS.—

Pretty patterns, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate artists, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 10s. 6d.

For Mourning the same price.

Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist, and length of skirt, to ensure a perfect fit for all dresses.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS,

in Plain Double Skirt, and Flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket. Price 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use, in either plain or printed Cambrics.

Patterns sent post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGES.—Several

Cases have just been received from our Paris Agent. No. 1, 12s. 10d.; No. 2, 18s. 9d.; No. 3, very superb goods, 25s. 6d. 18 yards.

Patterns sent post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

DRESSES for the SEASIDE and TOURIST,

of French Lawn, or the new Indian Glacé, with Loose Jackets in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered.

Price 15s. 6d. and 21s.

In India Glacé, 18s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.

Bridal Lawn Dresses, 6s. 6d. and 12s. 9d.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED

DRESS.—This very fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined, and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice,

Price 12s. 9d.

Can be had also with the Jacket richly trimmed with velvet to correspond. Price for the dress complete, 16s. 6d.

A drawing of the dress sent post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE NEW PARIS MANTLE, in rich Black

and Coloured Glacé, elaborately trimmed with Fringe or Lace, price 21s. and 25s. 6d.

THE NEW FRENCH GLACE SCARF, 10s. 9d. to 21s.

White French Muslin Scarf, 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d.

THE SCARBO' HOODED CLOAK, for the seaside, 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d., in Waterproof Tweed, and the New Indian Glacé.

Drawings sent post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

OUR NEW SELF-EXPANDING JACKET,

which is extremely ladylike, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d. and 8s. 6d.

Buff and Coloured ditto, 5s. 6d.

New shape Holland Jacket, 4s. 9d.

White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d.

French Muslin Jackets, 8s. 6d.

Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d. and 12s. 9d.

Black Lace Mantillas, an elegant selection, from 12s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.

Drawings sent post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,

Embroidered with their Christian Names.

Price, by post 13 stamps; the half dozen, 6s. 3d.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FAMILY MOURNING.—The best Makes of

Paramattas, Cachemeres, Baréges, Balzarines, Alpaca, Coburg and Princeita Cloth, Mourning Silks, and best Patent Crapes, Mourning Muslins and Cambrics, Cape Collars, Sleeves, &c., &c., &c.

Patterns with Prices sent free.

The London and Paris Warehouse, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

Price 1s. 6d. per pair

In every Size and Colour, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of those celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!

and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

TO LADIES LEAVING TOWN.

Seaside Cloaks, Yachting Jackets, Dust Cloaks, House Jackets, Travelling Cloaks (Waterproof),

and every requisite for Country Costume, at reduced prices.

SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, FRIETH-STREET, SOHO.

THE SEASON BEING FAR ADVANCED,

we are now clearing out the whole of our extensive and valuable STOCK of RICH and ELEGANT SILKS, at nearly half value (previous to annual stock-taking), comprising a most varied ASSORTMENT of NOVELTIES.

950 Foreign Silk Robes, for Two and Three Flounces, and Robes à la Reine, now selling at 32s. 6d., 38s. 6d., and 43s. 6d.

Elegant and Useful Striped, Checked, Broché, and Glacé Silks, marked down to 18s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns for inspection postage-free.

Address—BEECH and BERRALL, Silkmercers, &c., &c., The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU and INDIAN

OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherche Stock, combining Path that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years.

11, Wigmore-street, W.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped and Checked

Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years.

Carriage paid on amounts above 45s.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d.

Chemises with Bands, 3 for 4s. 11d.

Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d.

Silks, Tucked, 3 for 3s. 6d.

Ladies' Paris-wore Stays, 3s. 11d.

Newly-invented Corsets, 3s. 11d.

City Juvenile Dépôt.

W. H. TURNER, 60, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street, London.

BABY LINE.

Infants' Basinet, handsomely trimmed

One Guinea each.

Infants' Fashionable Circular Cashmere

Cloak, lined Silk, 23s. 6d.

City Juvenile Dépôt.

W. H. TURNER, 60, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street, London.

ELEGANT FRENCH MUSLINS.—New Pat-

terns for this Month.—20,000 Pieces of ORGANDI and FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress of 8 yards or any length cut at 44d. yd. They are beautiful goods fast colours and cannot be replaced at 1s. a yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant and Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

BALZARINE MUSLINS, printed for the

press at Warren's Weather, just bought at less than half price. The colours are beautiful, and perfectly fast. Price 6s. 11d. the dress. They cost the manufacturers 15s. Patterns free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant, 52, Oxford-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED

CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

SHIRTS.—NON-REGISTERED

E. LODGE and CO., 15 and 16, STRAND.

SIX for 30s.; 33s.; 36s., and 42s.

Combining perfection of fit and quality.

THE CHEAPEST HOSIERY in LONDON

at G. KNOCK and CO'S, 17, Piccadilly.

N.B. Country orders carefully attended to.

RIDING HABITS.—Ladies may have a Habit

made at Messrs. NICOLLS of HIGHLAND CLOTH, shower-proof and otherwise, adapted for morning exercise, the cost being three guineas. Specimens, with Pantalons de Chasse, lined chamolins leather, for ladies, are shown by female attendants.

Warwick House 142, Regent-street.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.

Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.

53, Baker-street.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,

3½ Guineas.

Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.

Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.

White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.

Real Balbriggan Hosiery.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS.

Chamola Leather, with black feet.

53, Baker-street.

W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE

GIRLS, 2½ Guineas.

P A R L I A M E N T A R Y P O R T R A I T S.

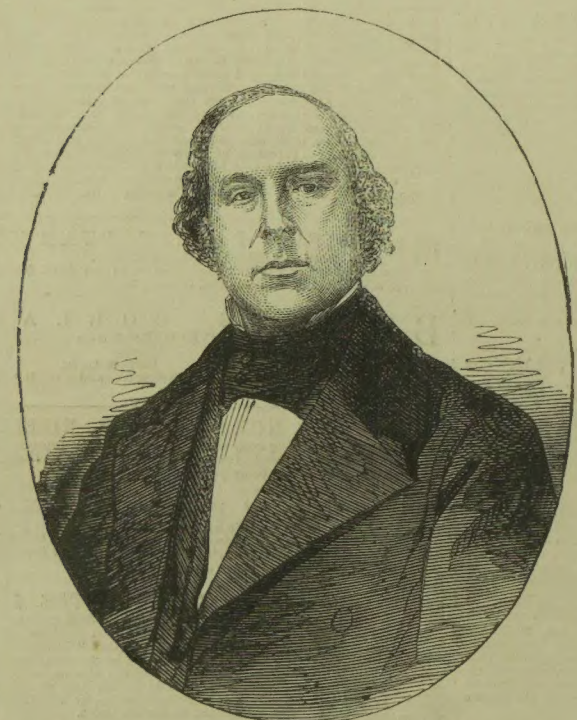
MR. ARTHUR MILLS, the moderate Conservative M.P. for Taunton, is a son of the Rev. F. Mills, of Barford, Warwickshire. He has just completed his forty-second year, and is married to a daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., who for many years represented North Devon, until his retirement at the last general election. He was a pupil of the late Dr. Arnold at Rugby, and took his degree of B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838, gaining classical honours. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in April, 1842. He was unsuccessful in 1847 in his first contest for the borough; was elected in 1852, but unseated shortly afterwards on petition. He gained his election in March last



MR. CHARLES GILPIN, M.P. FOR NORTHAMPTON.



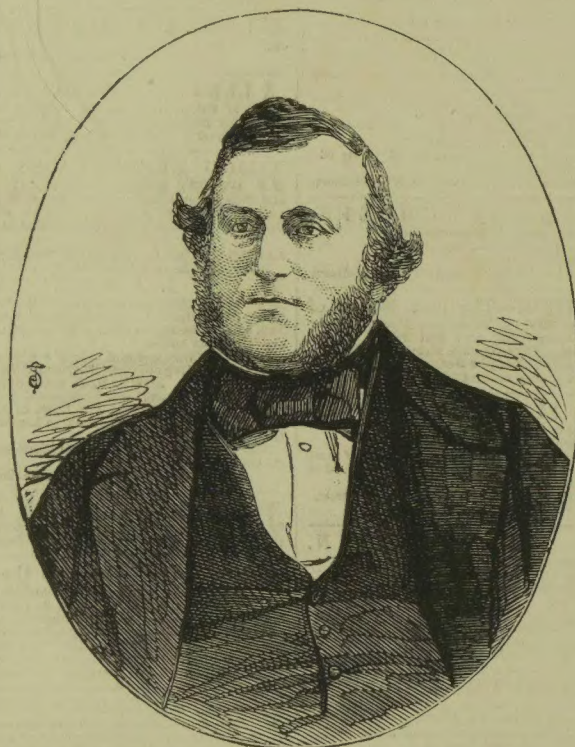
MR. PHILIP WYKEHAM MARTIN, M.P. FOR ROCHESTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



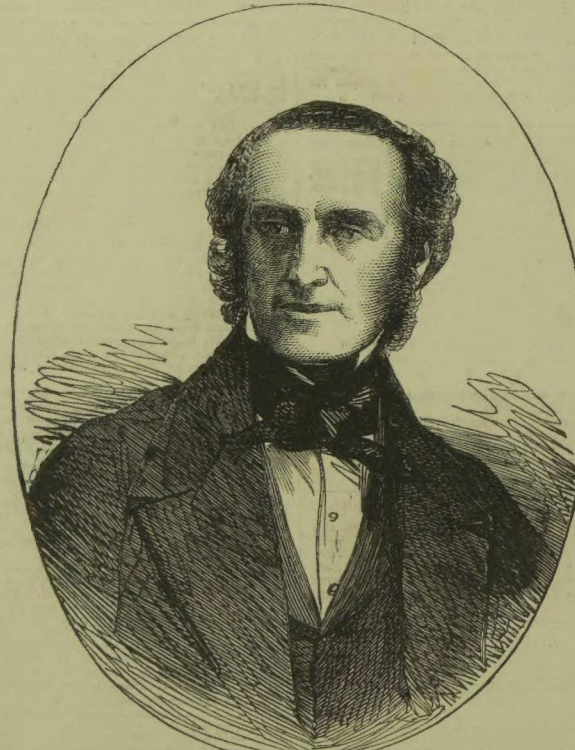
MR. JOHN TOWNSEND, M.P. FOR GREENWICH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



GENERAL PERRONET THOMPSON, M.P. FOR BRADFORD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



MR. JOHN DOVE HARRIS, M.P. FOR LEICESTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN BEATTIE.



MR. ARTHUR MILLS, M.P. FOR TAUNTON.

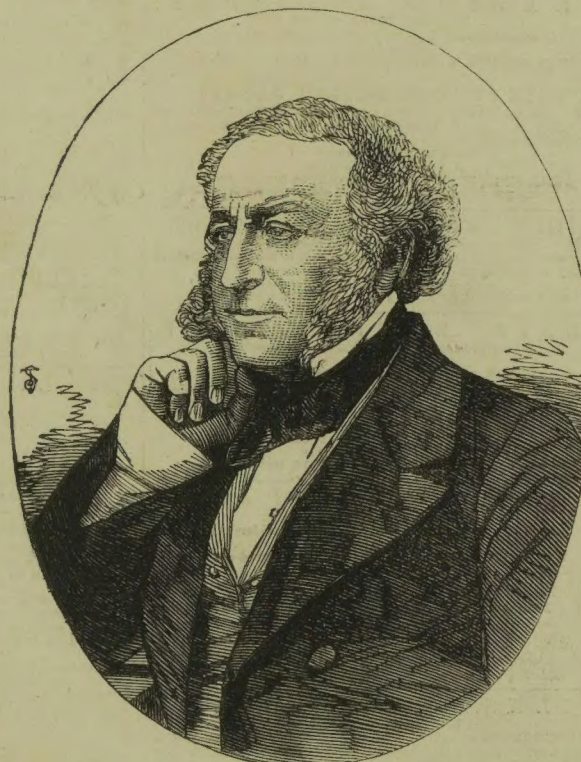
year, against the Hon. W. F. Campbell, the poll standing thus:—The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 442; Mr. A. Mills, 401; Hon. W. F. Campbell, 366.

MR. JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, member of Parliament for Abingdon, and well known in London as one of the most active members of the Common Council, was one of the new members returned to St. Stephen's at the last general election. He is one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for London, and a director of the Eastern Counties Railway, and either has or

had a large in the *Railway Times*. He is a large papermaker in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Edmund Norris, of Sutton Courtney, by Sally Maria, only daughter of Mr. William Henley, and was born in 1808. His name is particularly identified in London with the removal of Smithfield Market. He unsuccessfully contested Abingdon in December, 1854, when he was defeated by a small majority, but obtained the seat in March last year without a contest. He is a Liberal, in favour of further reform in Church and State, and more particularly advocates the abolition of church-rates.



MR. SAMUEL GURNEY, M.P. FOR PENRYN AND FALMOUTH. [FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.



MR. RICHARD DAVEY, M.P. FOR CORNWALL (WEST).—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, M.P. FOR ABINGDON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.